The Bombay Gazette. WITH SUPPLEMENT

No. 6,9027.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 25, Annual Subscription, in advance .. Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage .... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. " 28 0
" including postage.... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town " 16 0
" including postage.... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions " 0 2 As. per
ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

DUNDAS—April 26th, at Southampton, the wife of J. H. Dundas, Esq., of Munmar in the Deccan, of a son.

Death.

PRESTON—May 22nd, at Byculla, John Conral, the beloved son of Lt. David Preston, Bombay Municipality, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 7 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 140 H. P., Commander: R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th May, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	May	Down.	May
Leave Bombay	4 & 18	Leave Bussorah	25 6
" Kurrachee	8 22	" Fao	0 0
" Gwadur	9 23	" Bushire	26 9
" Muscat	12 26	" Linga	28 11
" B. Abbas	14 28	" B. Abbas.....	30 13
" Linga	15 29		June
	June	" Muscat	1 15
" Bushire	18 1	" Guadur	3 17
" Fao	19 2	" Kurrachee	6 20
Arrive Bussorah.....	20 3	Arrive Bombay.....	9 23

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. ——, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
" Carwar	18	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo.....	20	" Madras	23
" Galle		" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras.....	27	" Colombo.....	27
" Coconada.....	29	" Tuticorin.....	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin.....	29
" Bimlipatam.....	30	" Carwar.....	7
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander Lewis, will sail for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 1st June, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

The steamers leave Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighbourhood districts, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 26th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "RANGOON," Captain D. Reynoldson, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.) will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

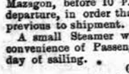
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA," (1646 tons, 300 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 29th May, leaving Bombay at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on Parcels of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is to be taken in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

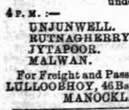
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell.	Malwan.
Ratnaghery.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Esplanade Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.



THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every MONDAY at 4 P.M.:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	
MALWAN.	

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhuramtur.	Oorun	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class.....	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dharramtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dharramtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marden, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked 4 in a diamond with D. below), the Cargo of a boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned. GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice. G. F. RIMINGTON,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

TO close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or 4-1-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow.

Cash Department.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., (*in Liquidation*).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims, is payable on and after the 25th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Trustees.
HENRY ROGERS, }

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICE—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms.

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,

Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednugur,
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Panoramic views of Elphinstone Circle, Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property, Bird's-eye Views of Bombay, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, &c. &c.

Studio open daily for Portraits from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SYKES AND DWYER.

9, Hummum Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Tewelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Woman, deceased.

ALL persons having any Claims, by way of mortgage or otherwise, against the said deceased, SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN, are required to make the same known, within a fortnight after this date, at the Office of the undersigned, Solicitors for DHONDOO NARRAYEN and WITTUL NARRAYEN, sons and representatives of the said SUKHU ANUNDI NAIQUIN. In default the Assets which come to the hands of the said representatives shall be disposed of without regard to such Claims, and the defaulting persons shall be precluded from making any Claims afterwards against the said DHONDOO NARRAYEN and WITTUL NARRAYEN, as such representatives as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of May 1868. DALLAS & Co.,

Solicitors for Dhondoo Narrayen and Wittul Narrayen.

Now on View.

Mr. JENSEN'S FINE PORTRAIT

OF

SIR ROBERT NAPIER,

Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The Portrait is to be engraved,

Proofs .....Rs. 25. Prints ....Rs. 15.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks 16	"	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....18	"	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....16	"	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	"	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks 16	"	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks 16	"	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks 16	"	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....28	"	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... "	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... "	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... "	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. 2	"	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.....	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	"	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	"	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	"	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	"	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ...	"	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	"	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace.....	"	3
Guyots West End.....	"	2
The Royal Courier Bag	"	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	"	12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	"	2 " 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	"	18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	"	14 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched	"	16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	"	10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	"	16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	"	6 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	"	14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings.....	"	8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. "		2 " 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1 8
COLLARS Regent	"	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5 0
COTTON Socks White	"	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz. ...		8 0
EVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		16 0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, for extending and deepening the Timber Basin on the Company's property at Mazagon.

A specification of the work and other particulars can be had on application to Mr. R. PROCTOR-SIMS, C. E., 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1868.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single bores, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, De Chaisan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' D'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Macassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lazendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds, (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loyard's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volteiser Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths (with cover, lock, and key), Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets (very powerful), Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catchers, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Thread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Card, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, importers of Wine, and Manufactures of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Zinc for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Clares, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.

23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Ninth day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McGABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1	...	...	...Rs. 20
No. 2	...	...	... " 28
No. 3	...	...	... " 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of SORABJEE JAMSETJEE, EDULJEE HORMUSJEE, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, and VELCHUND GOLALBOROND, lately trading under the name of HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE BUTIWALA, SONS, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS on this Estate, who have proved their Claims, will be held at the Office of Mr. P. E. BENDIR, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider an offer for the disposal of certain assets of this Estate, and in the event of the majority of Creditors in number and value deciding in favour of accepting the offer, application will be made to the Honourable the sitting Judge in Chambers, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining his sanction to the acceptance of the same.

The particulars of the offer and further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

P. E. BENDIR,
CURSETJEE SORABJEE NADURSHAW } Trustees.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th May 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers.

"Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage as well as the co-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases o vilness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No 2. Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—meas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, for DISTRIBUTION, by the undersigned.
PEEL, CASELLS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.
Bombay, 20th May 1868.

WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sinclair India Rubber Waterproofs.
Black Drab and Check Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE.
23 Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on MONDAY the 1st June and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old, (Europe and Coir), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron Old, Copper old, Brass old, Cases Casks, Tins, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual and further particulars apply to the undersigned. GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of 2½ Annas in the Rupee, on the amount of admitted claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 20TH CURRENT at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42, Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.
ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Official Liquidators.
N. ARDASEER, }
Bombay, 22nd May 1868.

Cheap edition. Price Two Rupees, free by post Rs. 2-4.
LEAVES FROM OUR JOURNAL OF LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS, from 1848 to 1861, Tours and Yachting Excursions, by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, with Six *Illustrations*.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

HISTORY of the Sect of the MAHARAJAS or VALLABHACHARYAS, including a full Report of the Maharaj Libel Case.—Rs. 6.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Just published.
ANNALS OF RURAL BENGAL, by W. W. HUNTER, Bengal Civil Service. Volume I.—Rs. 13-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BAILLIE'S Digest of MOOHUMMUDAN Law on the subjects to which it is usually applied by British Court of Justice in India. Rs. 17-8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now received.
PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING: Vol. IV. for 1867—edited by Major MERRET, Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.—Rs. 18.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MAMMALS OF INDIA: A Natural History of all Animals known to inhabit Continental India, by T. C. JERDON, Surgeon Major, Madras Army.—Rs. 8.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BRITISH ARMY: its Origin, Progress, and Equipment. By Sir SIBBALD DAVID SCOTT, Bart., F.S.A. With 100 Illustrations by R. P. Kingston, F.S.A.; consisting of most carefully-drawn Examples of Ancient and Modern Weapons, Armour, and Equipments. In two large 8vo. volumes, cl. 31-8.
* "The work will assuredly find a place in every regimental library, and, indeed, in the library of every one to whom the history of our national army is a matter of interest."—NOTES AND QUERIES.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

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PER "SUMATRA" AND RECENT STEAMERS.

HASKOLL'S Land and Marine Surveying	Rs.	9 8
PLOWDEN'S Travels in Abyssinia		13 8
ROGER'S Political Economy—*Clarendon Press Series*		3 8
BOOTH'S Metrical Epitome		3 12
LANKESTER'S School Manual of Health		1 4
DRUITTS' Surgeon's Vade Mecum		9 0
BAIN'S Moral and Mental Science		7 8
FENWICK on Diseases of the Stomach		9 0
TAYLOR on EVIDENCE, new Edition, 1868		52 8
SCHEMILA'S Treatise on Coast Defence		22 8
BALLARD on Vaccination		9 0
KNAPP'S Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1868		5 12
KLEE'S Natural History of Precious Stones		5 12
WEBB'S Celestial objects for Common Telescopes		5 12
ZELLER'S Socrates and the Socratic schools		6 8
OUR DOMESTICATED DOGS, bd. magenta		2 0
BURKE'S Peerage and Baronetage, 1868		28 8
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THIRTY PHOTOGRAPHS OF SWISS Scenery, by S. Thompson, imp. 4to, cloth gilt		31 8
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CROWE'S HISTORY OF FRANCE, *complete* 5 vols 8vo		68 0
NARES' PRACTICAL SEAMANSHIP, 4th edition, 350 illustrations		15 0
CRAIGIE'S Political and Miscellaneous Essays. 2 vols		12 0
BARON BUNSEN'S Memoirs. 2 vols., 8vo		31 8
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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND
PANCREATIC EMULSION,
for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,
"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. DOBELL on *Tuberculosis*.
"Reports of 180 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See LANCET, *Nov.* 11 *and* 18, 1865, *and Nov.* 17, 1866.
"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.
"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. DOBELL on *First Stage of Consumption*.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
DATURA TATULA.
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.
By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.
"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by* Dr. M'VEAGH, *Dublin Journal Medical Science*.
"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER on *Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs*.
"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Letter from General Alexander*.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
IMPROVED
LIEBIG'S FOOD.
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.
"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review*.
"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet*.
"The Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. HASSALL'S *Analytical Report*.
"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. HERBERT BARKER on *Right Food for Infants*.

JELEMIE'S SEDATIVE
AND ANTISPASMODIC,
the best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
and
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. JOHNSON Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.
"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an *invaluable medicine*."

From Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, Bart.
"Jeremie's Sedative, administered to me by Dr. King was always attended with the effects of completely soothing the pain, and leaving no bad effects whatever. It has indeed saved my life more than once."

From Dr. JACKSON, Apothecary General, Calcutta.
"This is a highly valuable preparation. I constantly employed it with the most favourable results—in no case finding that is left behind it the troublesome effects commonly produced by opium."

From Civil Surgeon WYNNE, Patna.
In no case of Cholera where I have exhibited it have I met with a failure of recovery.

PREPARED BY
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c. &c.

SODE AGENTS FOR
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RAILWAY STAFF MESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This is to give Notice that the business of this Company commences from this date.
Byculla Villa, 25th May 1868.

FOR SALE, arrived per "QUEEN OF THE BAY," from Port Natal, a batch of 33 capital HORSES. Apply to Mr. F. M. MURTON, at Alli Asdoolla's Stables, Byculla.
Bombay, 23rd May 1868.

CROQUET!

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The Cassiobury Croquet	No. 5	22 8	25 0
" " "	No. 6	27 0	30 0
" " "	No. 7	27 0	30 0
" " "	No. 9	31 8	35 0
" " "	No. 11	40 0	45 0
The Eglinton Castle, "	No. 17	27 0	30 0
The New Registered Croquet Stand, for Mallets, Balls &c., adapted for Home or Lawn, in box		45 0	50 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT, BOMBAY.
LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat in 1 lb. jars. One ounce of the Extract contains the nourishing matter of about two pounds of fresh Meat, free from fat.

PRESERVED MILK,
Prepared by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.
The Preserved Milk is the best Swiss Milk condensed, it having been evaporated, in vacuo, and nothing added except pure Sugar. It will remain in good condition any length of time in all climates. It is admirably adapted for use on shipboard.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

York Hams.	Double Gloster Cheese.
Wiltshire Bacon.	Stilton Cheese.
Brunswick Sausages.	Cheshire Cheese.
	Cheddar Cheese.

ENGLISH FLOUR.—Coleman's Kilndried Norfolk Flour.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

COCOA NIBS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA..... at Rs 36 per doz.
PORT WINE, direct from Oporto, at " 24 "
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS—
MESSCHAUM PIPES AND CIGAR HOLDERS.
THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO
WILLS'S BEST BRISTOL BIRDS' EYE,
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, NOS. 1, 2, 3;—a fresh supply just to hand.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SUMATRA."

Bond Street Musical Magazine, Nos. 1 to 5	Rs.	3 12
Scott's the Betrothed		0 8
Fenwick on Diseases of the Stomach & Duodenum		9 0
Ballard on Vaccination		9 0
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy		10 0
Life of the Prince Consort. By the Queen		12 0
Our Tour in the Highlands. Orig. edn. Ditto People's edition. Ditto		6 1 14
Miss Frere's Old Deccan Days		9 0
Weale's Series, new volume—Quantities, &c.		0 12
Morte D'Arthur. (Globe edition)		3 0
Grose's Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue		4 8
Thompson's Inspector on the Pharmacopœia. New edn.		4 8
Thomas on Diseases of Women		15 0
Carpenter on the Microscope. New edn.		9 8
Oppert on Syphilis		3 12
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Rogers's Political Economy		5 8
Grantham's Artificer's Manual. New edn		5 12
Abbott's Siege Artillery		11 4
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Phillips's Comprehensive Atlas		6 1-
——— Popular Atlas		3 12
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The A. B. C. of Photography		0 12
Fox Talbot's Art of Photography		0 12
Weale's Photography		1 2
Photography. From Orr's Circle of the Sciences		2 0
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Hewett on the Diseases of Women		12 0
Webster's Illustrated Dictionary		24 0
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering, 1868		5 12
Molesworth's Engineering Pocket Book		3 8
Laxton's Builder's Price Book 1868		3 0
Hoppus's Timber Measurer		2 12
The Merchant's and Ship Captain's Ready Calculator		5 4
The Nautical Almanac for 1868 and '69. each		2 0
MacNeill's Earthwork Tables		24 0
Colenso's School Arithmetic No. 3. Key to ditto		3 12
The Ingoldsby Legends. Easy edn		8 0
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The Bentley Ballads		6 8
Bon Gaultier's Ballads		6 8
Ballin's Mahomedan Law		21 0
Wharton's Law Lexicon		40 4
Lindley on Partnership New edn. 2 vols		47 4
NEW PLAYS.—Maud's Peril; Glass of Water; Peep showman; A very pleasant evening; One too many for him; Who's to win him? Volunteer Review.—Each		0 8
PLAY BOOKS—Luff him out; Morning call; Up to town and back; Antony and Cleopatra; Household Fairy; Love and Rain; Idle Volunteers; Silent Woman; Pair of Pigeons; Handy Andy; Dark Cloud; Blighted Being; Dream of Fate; Muddy Ashore; Rough Diamond; Smoked Miser; Wanted an Errand Boy.—Each	0	2
Lacey's Comic Reciter	1	1
Chappell's Magazine, Feb. to May	3	4
——— Flute Instructor	1	0
——— Harmonium Instructor	1	2
Boosey's Violin Instructor	0	12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Un Chatiment. Par Adolphe Joanne	2	12
Prosper Randoce	2	12
Journal d'une heretiere	2	4
Le Roman d'une Veuve	2	4
Histoire d'un Paisean	2	4
Fleur de Male	2	4
Marcelle	2	4

WEALES' SERIES OF BOOKS.

Road-making and repairing. By Sir J. Burgoyne	1	2
Limes, Cements, and Mortars, &c.	1	2
Laws of Contracts for Works and Services	1	—
Sewage, &c (Farming. Vol. 5)	1	14
Well Sinking and Boring	0	1-
Arches, Piers, and Buttresses, &c. By W. Bland	1	2
Architecture—Designs in	1	8
——— Orders of	0	12
——— Styles of	1	2
Brick and Tile-making	1	8
Tubular Bridges	1	2
Art of Building	1	2
Cattle (Farming, Vol. 3)	1	14
Foundations & Concrete Works	1	2
Use of Mathematical Instruments	1	8
Perspective. By G. Pyne	1	8
Power of Water	1	8
Rivers and Torrents	1	14
Mensuration	1	2
Art of Painting	1	8
Hydraulic Engineering	2	4
Drainage of Lands &c.	0	12
Roofs	1	2
Erection of Dwelling Houses	1	14

DELARUE'S BEST PLAYING CARDS. R.—1½ to 3 per pack.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, MAY 16.

Government Securities.—The 4 per cents were in good demand and advanced 4 annas on yesterday's quotations; transactions reported as Rs. 7-4 to 7-2 discount. 5 per cents transactions reported as Rs. 7-4 to 7-2 discount. 5 per cents and 5 per cents were scarce, an i quoted 2 to 4 annas higher.

Bank of Bengal shares changed hands at Rs. 1,761.

Several small purchases of National Bank shares took place at Rs. 129

Another lot of Punjaub Bank shares sold at Rs. 75.

A sale of Beerbhoom Coal Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 495.

East Indian Railway stock was purchased, for an order, at Rs. 24 per £20.

15 shares in Goosery Cotton Mills Co were placed at Rs. 195.

MAY 18.

The market for Government securities was active, and prices advanced 2 to 4 annas, in 4 per cents the early sales were at Rs. 7-11 to 7-12 discount; during the day some heavy orders came into market, and purchases made at Rs. 7-10 to 7-8 discount; upwards of 4½ lakhs changed hands Rs. 24 per £20. Some small pieces of Public Works 5 per at the latter price. Some additional orders at Rs. 3-8 premium, 5 per cents were in demand; the transactions reported were at Rs. 8-8 to 8-8, and small pieces at Rs. 8-8 to 8-12 premium. 5½ per cents sold at Rs 13-4 premium and small pieces up to Rs. 13-10.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 4-12 and 4-14 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 5-0 to 5-2.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought for country orders at Rs. 1,781½.

Sales of National Bank shares were reported as follows: 1 shares at Rs. 128½ each, several sales of 5 to 20 shares at Rs. 29, and one share at 129½.

Punjaub Bank shares were purchased for an investor, at Rs. 76 each

A sale of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 350 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 23.
Binnie, Surgeon, 12th Foot, to appear before a Medical Board, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 23.
Carnegy, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Reid, Captain, Staff, to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Marsfall, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
By Overland Route	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 23	Malta (s)	Hyde	Hongkong, May 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 23	Her Majesty	Seymour	London.
	Tne Tweed	Stewart	Havre.
	Windsor Castle	Montgomery	Bassein.
	Channel Light	Hays	Rangoon.
	Tennyson	———	Liverpool.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1868.

IT is among the healthy signs of the times that Anglo-Indians take now more interest in other than merely local matters than they did formerly. We therefore need offer our readers no apology for devoting an article to the subject of the Royal Commission which, in compliance with a recent motion of Lord E. Cecil in the House of Commons, has been ordered to be held. But in the present instance, all in India, whether Civilians, Military men, or the Government, have a direct interest in the result of the enquiry. Civilians will be affected by it for the reason that so large a portion of Anglo-Indian society is composed of military men; Military men are naturally anxious regarding any measure which may have an influence on the young men who are to be the partners of their labours and their only associates both round the bivouac fire and in the many secluded isolated stations at which so much of their period of exile is passed Nor are the Government less concerned in the question, when it is considered how much the prestige and power of our Eastern Empire depends on the character and class of young men who hold Her Majesty's commissions in this country, which country, moreover, contains a larger number of British officers than any other dependency of the Crown. With this preface we proceed to consider, though necessarily briefly, the present state of military education in England, restricting our examination, as the Royal Commission we are told will do to that part of the subject which relates to the preparation of young men for commissions.

The first thing which strikes us on first approaching the subject is the enormous cost at which the candidate for a commission is educated. At Sandhurst, which used to be self-supporting, each Cadet costs, according to the army estimates for 1867-68, the latest figures we have access to, is about £135 in addition to their own contributions. This includes a certain number of Queen's Cadets, numbering as far as our memory serves us about 20, who are educated gratuitously. The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is even more costly, Government paying, in addition to the contributions of the parents, no less a sum than £147 for each cadet. The average sum paid by parents at both Sandhurst and Woolwich may be set down at an average of £80 a year, exclusive of travelling expenses and the purchase of plain clothes. Nor need we be surprised at this extravagant outlay when we enquire further into the matter an ascertain the largeness of the staff of officers, professors, and servants, &c., kept up at these two institutions. At Woolwich there were in 1867-68, 14 officers, 34 instructors, 31 N. C. officers and privates, 17 Civilians employed as clerks, modellers, &c., and 61 servants. The number of Cadets being 180, there were, according to this statement, 1 officer to every 12·857 Cadets, 1 instructor to every 5·294 Cadets, and 1 servant to every 2·950 Cadets. At Sandhurst there were for about 270 cadets, 16 officers, 29 professors, 9 civilians and 63 servants. In addition to these are the riding troop for instruction in equitation and a party of Royal Engineers.

These figures give 1 officer to every 16·875 Cadets, 1 professor to every 9 310 Cadets, and 1 servant to every 4 285 Cadets. This then is the manner in which youths are trained for a profession in which, above all things, hardiness, frugality, and the habit of waiting on one-self are virtues. About 84 years ago the great Napoleon, then only a boy of 15 and a pupil of the Military School of Brienne, addressed a memorandum to the Minister of War, in which he protested against the luxurious method of education pursued. He urged that young men who wished to fit themselves for the harnships of a military career and to acquire the confidence and respect of the soldiers, should be brought up frugally and in habits of independence. He further submitted that the luxurious mode of living prevailing at Brienne tended to make the pupil despise the modest fare and economical style of their homes. It would be as well were the members of the Royal Commission on military education to prepare themselves for their arduous task by reading the very remarkable document referred to. It certainly is very applicable to the Military Colleges of Sandhurst and Woolwich, where both in the matter of food and attendance the Cadets are pampered to an inordinate extent.

Let us now examine the question of the proper objects of a military college. These we conceive to be the following:—Instruction generally in those subjects which are supposed to be comprised in the education of a gentleman, and especially in those branches of knowledge which are likely to prove useful to an officer; training in those habits of discipline, obedience, and command which are required in a military career; strengthening of the body by means of single stick, fencing, gymnastic, rowing, swimming, and other athletic sports, so as to render it fit for undergoing the fatigues of active service, and to impart that skill by which a soldier is rendered more efficient; the instilling of a high sense of military honour and pride; instruction in drill and military duties generally, so that the officer even on joining may be fit to take his place in the battalion, may not undergo the humiliation of being instructed by an inferior, and may know from personal experience what he can and what he cannot demand from those under his command. This standard may at first sight be deemed high, but a little reflection will, we think, show that it is not a bit too high. At all events it is a standard far above that which is attained at Sandhurst and Woolwich The course of education at those Colleges has at all events till lately—we believe that within the last few months some changes have taken place—been as a rule limited from a year and a half to two years. This space of time is only sufficient to impart the required military training, and a knowledge of the special subjects which make up a purely military education, such as surveying, fortification, and military history and geography; and in the case of artillery officers, gunnery. This apparently was the idea of those who instituted the new system, which was introduced into the two Colleges some ten years ago. Full of this conviction they settled that no one should be admitted to a military college under the age of 16. By that time it was supposed that his general education having been completed the Cadet would be able to direct his whole attention to the acquisition of purely military knowledge. Their theory was not however carried out, for during the year and a half or two years' course he is encouraged to study languages, geology, chemistry, landscape drawing, and high mathematics. Now these subjects are all most suitable for the education of a gentleman, and even in a military sense likely to prove more or less directly useful to an officer; but when the shortness of the time spent at the Military Colleges are considered, it must be admitted that they interfere very much with the special training, which is the more immediate object of these institutions. These branches of study should all have been sufficiently studied before the commencement of the special military training. The only exception we should be disposed to make would be that of one foreign language, supposing that on admission the Cadet was not acquainted with one. It would be better, however, to make it a *sine qua non* of admission that the candidate should be thoroughly acquainted with one foreign language. As to the other branches of study, such as landscape drawing, higher mathematics, &c., they should only be voluntary subjects, successful examination in which entitles the student to honourable mention but not to marks. If, however, it be decided that youths should pass a longer time at the Military Colleges than at present laid down, their education might be allowed to become more general, but even care should be taken that the special military subjects should not be interfered with by others At present there is as we have shown, a compound system, and the result is an imperfect knowledge of everything.

We now come to the second requisite in a system of military education, namely, a training in habits of discipline, obedience, and command At present this training is very imperfect. The Cadets have been practically uncontrolled; drunkenness is common, insubordination frequent, and disorderly conduct in the neighbourhood—at least as regards Sandhurst—a matter of public comment in the papers. The Cadet, Under Officers and Corporals being often of the same age as and never more than of a few months longer standing at the College than their comrades have little influence over them, and there is scarcely any of that self-government which is so powerful a weapon for good at Eton, Harrow, and other public schools. As regards athletic sports there is no fault to be found with the present system. We would however suggest that regular instruction in swimming should be given.

Touching the third requisite, *i. e.* the instilling of a high sense of military honour and pride, there is a terrible deficiency, at least at Sandhurst, and we believe Woolwich is not much better. Petty thefts are not uncommon, and dishonourable conduct to tradesmen in the way of abstracting things without giving a name and without intention of payment are matters of every day occurrence. It is also a practice among many to forge letters from friends in order to obtain leave of absence. Again, as to military pride, it is almost entirely wanting. The Cadets indignantly disclaim the idea of their being soldiers, and take no pride whatever in their appearance in uniform. Indeed it is impossible to conceive a more lounging, rowdy, discreditable, dog fancying style and habits than those which are the characteristics of the youths who claim the title of young gentlemen and disclaim that of soldiers.

The fourth and last requisite, to wit, instruction in drill and military duties, is also wanting at Sandhurst, whatever it may be at Woolwich. It is true that a certain amount of drill and musketry practise is supposed to be learnt, but it is taught so imperfectly that the Sandhurst Cadet when he joins his regiment is little superior in this respect to the man who has obtained a direct commission. Indeed many consider that the latter is to be preferred, for he at all events has no imperfect instruction and slovenly ways to unlearn. Then as regards the duties of the private soldier, the Sandhurst Cadet of fifteen years ago used to mount guard either in command of it or as a private sentinel, and, if the latter, frequently did his two and three hours sentry-go in the course of the day. The Sandhurst Cadet of to-day is not subject to any such *infra dig.* labours. In dismissing this subject for a time we would express a hope that among the suggestions of the Royal Commission the following recommendations may find a place:—

1st. That the course of study may be lengthened and rendered more special.

2nd. That the discipline may be stricter.

3rd. That the Cadets may be taught habits of frugality, to wait on themselves, and to clean their own arms and accoutrements.

4th That as was formerly the case they may be treated as far as possible like a cadet battalion, made to mount guard, and receive thorough instruction in their drill and military duties.

5th. That an effort may be made to raise their standard of honour, and to inspire them with some feelings of military pride

6th. That admission to the Colleges should take place at an earlier age. The propriety of this last recommendation, in particular, will at once be evident. Boys are impressionable and can easily be moulded into habits of discipline and obedience, which habits if residence is prolonged to three or four years become fixed. At present lads are admitted at an age when they are most intractable, the least amenable to control, and the residence is so short that they leave College before any impression which may be made can be rendered permanent.

If these recommendations be made and attended to, there is some chance of our military colleges becoming useful institutions. At present the prudent and well informed parent regards them with disgust; and nothing but inability to purchase a commission or a desire that such son should enter the Artillery induces him to let the latter enter either Sandhurst or Woolwich.

WE believe that there is no doubt that Mr John Connon, who discharged the duties of Acting Senior Magistrate with so much satisfaction to the public a short time ago, is likely to be appointed to the office again during the present absence of Mr. Bickerstath. This appointment should silence the rumours which are abroad about the appointment, and it will meet with universal approval.

THE Governor of Madras is to leave the presidency town for Coimbatore on the 3rd prox.

THE durbar annually held in Poona, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, for the reception of the Sirdars of the Deccan, is to be held by the Agent for the Sirdars on the 29th of this month.

THE left wing of the 3rd Dragoons was to leave Ahmednuggur on the 23rd instant, reach Poona to-morrow, and after a few days proceed to Bombay, to embark (on the 31st) on board the sailing ship *Corona*, for England, via the Cape.

ACCORDING to the *Madras Times*, the Madras Government have asked the Bombay Government to send five hundred of the mules from those returned from the late Abyssinian Expedition for trial in that Presidency for the carriage of field equipments in lieu of camels now in use.

THE *Poona Observer* says:—"It is believed at Sholapoor, that a regiment of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry, will be quartered there during the monsoon. This probably has reference to the two Madras regiments now in camp here;—but, according to the latest programme, they were detailed to remain here. Probably some of the Bengal regiments may be sent, but we do not think it to be very probable, judging from what we have heard, that more than one will be. Should, however, such an arrangement be followed out, it is to be hoped that a good ground will be selected."

THERE has been rain at Sholapoor on two occasions lately—but the heat has been great, going up to 98° in the house. It would be a welcome matter, if a little rain would visit us. There has been a great deal of lightning beyond Poorundhur, in the Sattara direction, but we do not hear of rain having fallen. Poorundhur, indeed, is described as being "very warm" now, in the day time. Some time since, there were many predictions respecting the early advent of the monsoon, but they appear to have died away. It would, in fact, take a great deal of weather wisdom to predict a monsoon's approach, from the weather we are having now.—*Poona Observer*.

THERE must be some mistake on the part of the *Pioneer* in the following paragraph:—"We have lately published several letters from officers regarding the continued exaction of the full rate of postage for letters to England, even though duly countersigned by Commanding Officers and all the prescribed formalities fulfilled. We believe the truth is that the Treasury Warrants is held by the Post Office authorities not to apply to letters *via* Marseilles. It is considered to refer to English only, not to Foreign postage." There can be no doubt that officers are entitled to have their letters sent at privileged rates, whether by Southampton or Marseilles, for there is a detailed table of the privileged rates for each route, published in the *Government Gazette*. The privileged rate for an ordinary letter (under half an ounce) via Southampton, is 4 annas, and via Marseilles 6 annas 8 pies,—or, in fact, the same as the former regular rates.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from Rajshahye that Coomar Chunder Nath Roy, eldest son of the late Rajah Anund Nath Roy of Nattore, has, through Baboo Kasi Kans Mookerjee, Inspector of Indigenous Schools, offered a monthly subscription of Rs. 125 for a period of twelve years, towards the establishment of a Female Normal School at Rampore Bauleah. The Coomar has set a part, we hear, a portion of his estate, the net rental of which will more than cover the amount of his subscription. This is an example which, we hope, will be followed. A movement such as that of female education can only succeed by the hearty support and countenance of the people themselves.

THE same:—Intelligence has been received from the Derajat, that the Belooch tribes on the border are in a very disturbed state. They are said to have been guilty of several raids, and to have carried off some cattle. The matter, however, does not appear to be of any very great importance.

THE same:—We hear that an application has been made to Government to allow the additional members of the Councils for making Laws and Regulations to retain their titles of Honorable after their services have been dispensed with. As the title belongs to the office and is not granted for any especial services rendered, we can see no reason why the distinction should be granted.

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—The Bengal authorities have passed an order which has been made applicable to all three Presidencies, that Officers commanding British Regiments in India should not abstain from entertaining men merely because a part of the Regiment might happen to be over its established strength, as the recruits so obtained must be too limited in number ever to raise the strength of the British force in India above its established complement.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—We regret to learn that a murder has recently been perpetrated at the small town Baroowall, of which the following are the particulars:—A young woman, of the sweeper caste, was lately married—but, unfortunately for those concerned, not to the object of her affections. The marriage proving to be distasteful to the woman, she agreed with her paramour to take the life of her husband; which act was accomplished by means of poison,—supplied by the lover and administered in a dish of rice by the wife. Our informant says that some people of Talwandi, a village in the Kuporthala state, are suspected of complicity in the foul deed.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—It is said that the three Bengal regiments from Abyssinia will be encamped at Yeroda (three miles from Poona during the rains,) but the matter is not yet settled. There will be many movements made, but as yet nothing has been finally decided.

THE same:—The Government of Bombay, we hear, has lately proposed to place Police guards in the Collectorates and other public offices in lieu of Military guards, and to increase, if necessary, the strength of the local Police force for the purpose to meet the requirements of that Presidency. The Government of India has approved of the aforesaid proposition.

FROM the China papers we learn that the Chief Justice of Hongkong has given a decision in the Dent bankruptcy, granting the petition to annul the adjudication of bankruptcy. The estate is to be put in the hands of trustees and wound up without further reference to the court, an arrangement which is expected to lead to a more speedy settlement of affairs than any other. The judge took the opportunity, in delivering the decision, to reiterate the complaints which he has uttered on many previous occasions against the imperfection of the local bankruptcy ordinance

WE notice the following extraordinary case of "zoolum" in the "Overland China Mail:"—The head boatman at the (Hong Kong) Harbour Master's office, a shopkeeper and three Chinese, were charged with having stolen an iron knee, the property of the Government. It was stated in evidence that the three coolies took the iron, by orders of the head boatman, and was sold to the shopkeeper. The head boatman pleaded that he had been fifteen years in the Harbour Master's Department and was told by one of the witnesses that the iron was sold. His Worship said that he would remand the case; there was nothing against the shopkeeper; and as he had received a high character of the head boatman, he would bail him in drs. 25. Inspector Daly reminded his Worship that he had brought fifty false boat licences some time ago, which had been granted by the said head-boatman. In fact the inspector stated, this remarkable 15 year boatman was the centre of a wholesale system of extortion: he received a dollar a month from almost every boat in the harbour; and as there were about 7,000 boats, he had a gigantic squeeze of some drs. 5,000 a month—a salary, in point of fact infinitely larger than H. E. the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Admiral of Hong Kong.—The case was, as we have said, remanded.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

THE POSITION OF THE

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 25, 1868.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOK.

(Continued from last Friday's Gazette.)

(Dated Simla, 23rd August 1866.)

From E. H Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

A copy of the report of the directors of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ending June 30th, having been laid before the Governor General in Council, I am directed to record the following observations:—

3. His Excellency in Council has read with great concern that the losses of the bank are upwards of 850,000*l.*, a result which was apparently wholly unexpected by the directors of the bank, who, when writing to the Government of Bombay on the 31st March, or only three months before this half-yearly account was made up, considered "that 300,000*l.*, after a careful and impartial scrutiny, was the amount of the probable eventual losses."

3. The losses ascertained by the bank in the preparation of their half-yearly account are thus shown to be nearly thrice as large as the losses estimated for the information of the Government of India only three months previously. In the absence of a sufficiently detailed explanation of the affairs of the bank, as required by my letter of 13th July last, the Governor General in Council is unable to form any opinion how far the directors were justified in taking such a sanguine view of their position at the end of March, and in impressing on this Government at that time that the losses of the bank were likely to be limited to so small an amount compared with that now disclosed in the half-yearly statement.

4. The wide difference between these losses, combined with the very meagre particulars contained in the half-yearly report above noticed, justify the entertainment of grave doubts whether the position of the bank has even yet been stated as faithfully as the Government in common with other shareholders have a right to require.

5. Until the Government of India are in possession of the particulars required in the 15th paragraph of my letter of July 15th, the Governor General in Council will not be in a position to form a sound opinion of the position of the bank, or to arrive at any conclusion as to the future maintenance of a connection between the Government and the bank.

(Dated 18th September 1866.)

From D. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

I am desired by the directors to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, copy of the report received from the committee who, at the request of the directors, were appointed to review their estimate of the bank's losses as on the 30th June last.

It will be observed that the committee whilst expressing an opinion that the estimate formed by the directors and laid before the shareholders at the last general meeting was framed with fairness and carefulness, proceed to comment upon the further loss that has accrued since that date, from the depreciation in the value of securities, and consequent unfavourable out-turn of bankrupt estates.

It being understood that this was done at the express wish of Government, the directors, although questioning the expediency of thus enlarging the powers of the committee, especially as from the limited time at their disposal, the investigation was necessarily hurried and imperfect, have only to state the grounds upon which they differ from the committee in their conclusions.

The committee avowedly base their estimate on the actual market quotations of shares on the date of their report. But it must be remembered that the present is a time of extreme depression, when general distrust has taken the place of the overweening confidence that prevailed but a year and a half ago. The result of this is, that the shares of really sound and legitimate undertakings are most unduly depreciated. Were it absolutely necessary for the bank to force the sale of all its securities, the estimate of the additional loss might be warranted. Such is not the case. The bank can afford to await the re-action which is sure sooner or later to follow this season of panic and depression.

Without going into particulars, the directors wish to state that they consider the committee have very much undervalued the shares in Steam Shipping Companies, and the price obtainable for the land and houses held as collateral security; the opinion of the directors in the case of land being backed by the Collector of Bombay.

Again, in the case of bankrupt estates, the directors consider that the committee have adopted a very low estimate of probable dividend. There must, of course, be great latitude of opinion in these cases, but the directors believe that the committee might have availed themselves, in more than one case, of the opinion of the liquidators which is more favourable to the bank than the estimate they have adopted.

In conclusion, the directors feeling strongly that the publication of the bare report of the committee will have a most injurious effect in the present state of affairs, trust that if Government see fit to publish it, they will also make known the basis on which the committee have arrived at the result.

(Dated 8th September 1866.)

From A. J. Hunter, Edward F. Harrison, and Dinshaw Manockjee, Esqrs., to the Chairman and Directors of the Bank of Bombay.

We have the honour to state that we have, in accordance with your request, examined the valuation which has been laid before us of the assets of the bank as on the 30th June last.

We are of opinion that the statement affords proof of the fairness and care with which you estimated the position of the bank at the close of the last half year.

We regret, however, to have to state that a large addition must be made to the estimate of the loss incurred by the bank.

During the past two months the shares of certain Joint Stock Companies, held as security for advances have fallen in value, and in many cases of claims from insolvent estates, the probability of a favourable return has greatly diminished.

We have taken the joint-stock shares at present market rates, many of which must be considered unduly depressed. The returns from insolvent and other estates have been taken at low estimates, and we hope that eventually the amount realised may prove considerably larger than that at which we have placed it.

On the above basis we estimate the additional probable loss at 34,49,500 rupees, of which you will find details in the accompanying statement.

We find in respect of certain commercial bank shares received as security for advances, and which stand in the name of officers of the Bank of Bombay, that the bank is liable for the calls which can be legally enforced against shareholders in the commercial bank; it is difficult to assign a value to the liability on this account, but we recommend that in estimating the bank's position, provision should be made for eventual loss to the extent of 5,00,000 rupees.

In some cases in which we have differed from your estimate, we have done so with some distrust, owing to our means of information being necessarily less perfect than those which you possess, but we have thought it better to avoid over-estimating the probable recoveries, so as to confine our report to an exposition of the state of the bank's affairs as viewed under present unfavourable circumstances.

We have to add that in estimating the value of shares in the Central Bank and the Royal Bank, both now under liquidation, we have differed materially from you, as by the system adopted, we have not enquired as to the amounts that will be returned to the shareholders, but have simply valued the shares at present market prices.

We have to thank you for the ready assistance afforded to us by yourselves, and the principal officers of the bank in the course of the enquiry.

(Dated 19th September 1866.)

From J King, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, Financial Department, to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

In acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter No. 1025, dated the 13th instant, enclosing a copy of the report of the committee appointed to review the estimate of the bank losses as on the 30th of June last, I am directed to express the entire confidence of Government that the former valuation was at the time a perfectly fair and conscientious one, and their hope that it may yet prove the more accurate estimate of the probable out-turn of the securities held.

2. This conviction, however, does not diminish the value of the present estimate, which may be taken as representing the value of the assets at the extreme lowest point of depression.

3. The bank, therefore, having now before it two carefully considered and most reliable estimates, the one of probable out-turn, the other of the least favourable result which can be apprehended, the immediate practical question is, what step the bank should take to bring its nominal capital into accord with its actual assets, and whether any, and what means beyond the Act lately passed can be devised for improving the management of the future?

4. His Excellency in Council considers that these are questions for the shareholders to decide, and that the sooner they are decided the better; but I am directed to suggest to the directors whether the importance of the points at issue would not justify the delay necessary to allow absent shareholders to vote by proxy under Section XXIII. of the Charter Act.

5. In conclusion, I am desired to add that, in His Excellency's opinion, the committee appear well to deserve the thanks of the shareholders for having efficiently performed a most unpleasant duty, and that this may be said without any reflection on the directors who concurred in the former estimate, and who appear entitled to the undiminished confidence of the shareholders of the bank at this great crisis.

(Dated 3rd October 1866.)

Telegram from the Financial Secretary, Government of India, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Please send statement prepared by committee appointed to review estimate of Bank of Bombay losses on 30th June. The statement is referred to in their letter to directors of bank. More by post.

(Dated 3rd October 1866.)

From E. H. Lushington, Esq. Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Secretary, Government Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential letter of the 19th ultimo, No. 892, forwarding a report from the committee appointed to revise the estimate of the losses of the Bank of Bombay, with connected correspondence; and in reply, to convey, the following observations:—

2. In March last, a few days before advices were received of the fall in the cotton market at home, the bank estimated their losses at 30 lakhs of rupees.

Three months later in their half-yearly report to their proprietors the bank nearly trebled the above-named estimate.

3. The result of the investigations of the committee appointed to examine the assets and liabilities of the bank has increased the estimate of loss by two-fifths, and it is now stated at 1,190,000*l.* The estimate of the committee is based upon the actual market value of the securities held by the bank.

4. The directors do not concur in this estimate, grounding their dissent in the certainty of the re-action which must sooner or later succeed the present depression of commercial affairs.

5. The probability of a re-action may be admitted; but it does not follow that the effect will be to restore in any degree the value of the securities held by the bank. On the contrary, much of this property is likely to become valueless altogether.

6. The wide discrepancy between these several estimates framed during a period not exceeding six months, renders it more than ever necessary to insist upon the production of the detailed information which the Government of India called for in the 15th paragraph of their despatch to Bombay, dated 13th of July last, No. 1456, but which notwithstanding repeated remainders has not yet been furnished.

7. In the absence of such information the Governor General in Council cannot concur in the "entire confidence" expressed by the Government of Bombay "that the former valuation was at the time a perfectly fair and conscientious one," nor can the Governor General in Council appreciate the grounds upon which the Government of Bombay formed their "hope that it may yet prove the more accurate estimate of the probable out-turn of the securities held."

8. The Governor General in Council, however, does not feel called on to publish the report of the committee. It is for the directors to afford their constituents such information as to the position of the bank, as the latter may be entitled to expect. But it is the duty of the Government of India, as the largest shareholder in the bank, and as trustee of the Treasury balances in their custody, to require that the full and unreserved exposition of their affairs, so repeatedly demanded, shall no longer be withheld.

9. Meanwhile the Governor General in Council concurs in the suggestion made by the Bombay Government to the Bank of Bombay to bring its nominal capital into accord with its actual assets.

(Dated Simla, 26th October 1866.)

From E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to Government of Bombay.

With reference to the correspondence regarding the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, which has now extended over 15 months, I am desired to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the fact that the present agreement between the Bank of Bombay and the Government will come to a close in the ensuing March.

2. Under any circumstances a new arrangement must then be made for the Currency Department, according to the plan now in force in Bengal, but before entering into any consideration for the disposal of the business of the General Treasury, it is absolutely necessary not only that the Government of India should be in possession of the statement of the precise position of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, which has been so repeatedly called for, but also that the Governor General in Council should have time to consider the new Bill for the amendment of the bank Charter, which has never yet been submitted, and, further, that a copy of the proposed bye-laws for the general management of the Bank should be furnished to this Government, so that the Government of India may feel assured that the business of the General Treasury, and their interests as large shareholders in the bank will be efficiently conducted and maintained.

3. I am to request that the information now called for, may be furnished in sufficient time to enable the Governor General in Council to take up this subject immediately on return of the Government to Calcutta at the close of next month.

(Dated 22nd November 1866.)

From F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3053, dated the 26th October last, and in reply to forward for submission to the Government of India, copies of the correspondence, which has passed between this Government and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, relative to the renewal of the present agreement, which will expire on the 28th February 1867.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that provided a statement that will be called for at the end of December next, does not disclose a more unfavourable estimate of the losses sustained by the bank than that recently arrived at by the Special Committee, and provided that the resolution for reducing the nominal capital in accord with actual assets proposed at the meeting held on the 12th ultimo, is confirmed by that to be assembled on 15th January next, the agreement with the bank should be renewed from the 1st March next, on the terms offered by the directors in their letter, dated the 5th September last.

3. With reference to the remarks contained in the 2nd para. of your letter under acknowledgment, I am directed to point out that the new Bill for the amendment of the Bank Charter was submitted for the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, as far back as 13th October last; that a copy of the rules now in force for the general management of the bank was furnished with the Under-Secretary's letter, No. 609, dated 16th June 1866; that the Government of India have already been informed of the actual present position with respect to assets and liabilities as ascertainable from the report of the Special Committee above referred to, and that the figured statement referred to in para. 9 of my letter, No. 987, dated 22nd ultimo, is now under preparation, and will be submitted as soon as it is received from the bank.

4. For the sake of easy reference a printed summary of the correspondence that took place when the subject of the renewal of the agreement was last under discussion is annexed.

(Dated 27th July 1866.)

From D. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

I have the honour, at the request of the directors, to bring to your notice that the agreement between Government and the bank expires on the 28th February 1867, and I am requested to inquire if it is the intention of Government to renew the same for a further number of years.

2. For several reasons it is of great importance to the bank that the directors should now have early information on this subject. One strong plea for an early settlement of the matter is the fact that 40 lakhs of the Government balance are invested in the ordinary business of the bank, and the sudden calling up of advances for such a large amount, would, without doubt, seriously inconvenience the constituents of the bank. My directors therefore trust that Government will favour the bank with an early reply to this communication.

(Dated 31st July 1866.)

From F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Bank of Bombay.

I am directed to reply to your letter, No. 3845, dated the 27th instant, inquiring whether it is the intention of this Government to renew for a further number of years the agreement that at present exists with the bank.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires me to refer you to the correspondence terminating with my letter, No. 703, dated the 7th August 1865, conveying the remarks of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, consequent on the rejection by the directors of the terms offered to them; and to add that the Governor in Council would be glad if the directors of the bank will now state the conditions on which they may be willing to conduct the business of Government on the expiration of the existing agreement.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council will give any such proposals his best consideration, and will lose no time in communicating them to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India, with whom it will rest to decide finally on them.

(Dated 21st August 1866.)

From D. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter without No., dated 31st July last, in which it is stated that "the Governor in Council would be glad if the directors of "the bank will now state the "conditions on which they may be willing to conduct the business of Government on the expiration of the existing agreement."

In reply, my directors desire me to state that as they consider the renewal of the agreement with Government to be of vital importance to the bank, they are willing to take the proposals contained in the letter from the Government of India as the basis of the new arrangement.

Proposals of Government.

I. That the agency of the Bank of Bombay for the issue and circulation of Currency Notes should cease.

II. That the annual sum of 2,47,500 rupees (being ¾ per cent. on 3,30,00,000 rupees) be paid to the bank till 1st March 1877, as compensation for loss of agency.

III. That the bank act as bankers to Government, average annual balances of 40 lakhs to be shown as Government balance, and if the Government balance, fall at any time below 20 lakhs, interest will be paid on the difference between the amount of actual balance and 20 lakhs. Interest to be at the average rate paid by the public on fixed loans during the month. The Government cash-balance not to include copper money packed for remittance, nor any separate accounts of public officers apart from Government account.

IV. The bank to act in the same capacity at places in the Presidency where branches are established. Bank to be at liberty to employ for its own benefit the Government balances deposited at branches, but they must be shown in bank's accounts as Government balance, and bank to be ready at all times to meet Government drafts.

V. The bank not to draw or purchase bills of exchange or letters of credit payable out of India.

VI. That the present payment of 12,240 rupees for establishment continue during the term of new agreement.

VII. The bank to undertake the management of the registered public debt at Bombay presently performed by the Accountant General, including payment of interest, and to be responsible for any losses that may occur in such management. The bank to be paid 4,000 rupees per crore of the portion of the debt payable in the Bombay Presidency.

Taking the mean cost, there remains a sum of rather more than 10,000 rupees to cover the expenses for contingencies, postage (most of the letters are registered), registers made of the largest and most expensive paper, law expenses, i. e., payment for opinions on endorsements, or other technicalities which are frequently arising, and, above all, the risk. When the above circumstances have been considered, it is hoped the Government of India will be pleased to increase the sum they have proposed to give the bank.

My directors would request that the sum proposed to be allotted as remuneration to this bank may be compared with the amount likely to be derived by the Bank of Bengal. It is believed that the portion of the public debt, the interest on which is payable in Calcutta, amounts to about 70 crores; for each crore the bank is to receive 3,500 Rupees, or Rs. 3,500 by 70 equal Rs. 2,45,000. In addition to this, the bank is to receive the fees for renewing, consolidating, and dividing notes, which altogether must amount to a considerable sum. If the portion of the debt, the interest on which is payable at Calcutta, falls below 30 crores, the remuneration is to be re-considered and re-adjusted. Comparing, then, the amount likely to be received by the Bank of Bengal with that which this bank is likely to receive, my Directors trust the Government of India will be pleased to raise the amount proposed to be given to this bank as remuneration for conducting the duties connected with the public debt.

My directors are willing to receive either ¾ per cent. on the actual issue of notes between this and the 1st of March next, or to receive 2 per cent. on 4 crores of rupees, the actual amount in issue being at this time 4¼ crores.

My directors would be very glad if Government would consent to modify these terms. The sum allowed for banking purposes is only 20 lakhs of rupees, and if the small silver and copper money amounting to 15 lakhs of rupees are to be considered as forming part of Government balance, there remains in reality only five lakhs of rupees for banking purposes. The Government of India have allowed a sum of 45 lakhs to the Bank of Bengal, and only 20 to this bank, and I am to express a hope that the Government of India, taking the above circumstances into consideration, will be pleased to allow a larger sum to this bank for banking purposes.

The bank will be happy to agree to these terms, though they do not expect to derive much benefit therefrom, as all available sums are brought to the Presidency or sent to treasuries in the interior which are unable to meet all the demands made upon them without assistance.

To this the directors are ready to agree. Since the agreement was first entered into, the Local Government denied the bank this right.

While consenting to these terms, the directors beg to observe that the sum allowed does not cover the cost of the establishment employed for conducting Government duties, and they would urge this as another reason for modifying the third proposal.

It has been approximately estimated that the portion of the public debt, the interest on which is payable in Bombay, is rather more than six crores, so that the commission to be paid to the bank would amount to 24,000 rupees per annum, or perhaps a trifle more. It has been ascertained from the Accountant General that the establishment employed on these duties costs Government monthly—

	Rs.
Minimum	1,013
Mean	1,153
Maximum	1,292

VIII. The agreement to take effect as soon as it can be prepared, and to last for seven years from 1st March 1867.

To this my directors readily assent, and, in conclusion, they would respectfully submit that though, in consideration of the great importance to the welfare of the bank of the renewal of the Government agreement, they are desirous of leaving the matter in great measure in the hands of Government, they trust that the objections they have urged to certain of the stipulations proposed by the Government of India may meet with the liberal consideration of Government, and that Government may see its way to so modifying these stipulations that its accounts may become a source of profit in place of, as it is feared, positive loss to the bank.

(Dated 29th August 1866.)

From J. King, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to Government, to the Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

With reference to your letter, No. 972, dated the 21st instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will be so good as to state more precisely the exact modifications which the directors wish to make in the III., VI., and VII. proposals of the Government of India, regarding the basis of a new arrangement between the Government and the bank.

(Dated 5th September 1866.)

From D. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, to the Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo, requesting the directors to "state more precisely the exact modifications which they wish to make in the "III., VI., and VII. proposals of the Government of India, regarding the basis of a new arrangement between the Government and the bank."

In reply, I am instructed to state that the directors would be glad if the clauses referred to were modified as follows; viz:—

Clause III.

That the present maximum and minimum balances, 40 and 30 lakhs of rupees respectively, continued in the new agreement; and that the daily balance be taken, and not the average annual balance, should it be necessary to charge interest owing to the balance falling under 30 lakhs of rupees.

Clause VI.

"The present annual payment of 12,240 rupees for establishment, to be continued during the terms of the new agreement."

The directors will be satisfied with this amount if Clause III. is modified as they propose.

Clause VII.

"Public Debt."

The directors would propose that the minimum annual payment to the bank should be 32,000 rupees; and should the amount of debt exceed 8 crores of rupees, then the remuneration to be at the rate of 4,000 rupees per crore.

I would here beg to correct an error in my letter of 21st ultimo. I there stated that the amount of public debt in Calcutta amounted to 70 crores of rupees; whereas, from a revised abstract of totals of the Loan Statements, since received, it appears the amount is only about 34 crores.

(Dated 27th November 1866.)

From F. S. Chapman, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

With reference to the concluding part of para. 3 of my letter, No. 1035, dated the 22nd instant, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward to you, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying statement in original containing the information referred to in para. 9 of my letter, No. 987, dated the 22nd ultimo, regarding the position of the Bombay Bank.

2. Copies of the letter from the secretary and treasurer, Bank of Bombay, forwarding the above statement and of its enclosures, are also submitted.

(Dated 24th November 1866.)

From D. Robertson, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer Bombay Bank, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

I have the honour to hand you herewith statement containing the information asked for in your letter of 24th ultimo. *[See Table.]*

I am instructed by my directors to hand you at the same time copy of a letter received by the President of the Board from the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and copy of rules passed by the Board in March last, defining the powers of the secretary and treasurer of the bank.

My directors would respectfully beg for an early reply to my letters of 21st August and 5th September last, which contained the terms on which the bank would enter into a new agreement to conduct the treasury business of Government. They would point out that the present agreement expires in three months from this time.

(Dated 15th November 1866.)

From E H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to J. L. Lushington, Esq., Bank of Bombay.

In reply to your demi-official communication dated 3rd instant, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council will be prepared to take into consideration the expediency of renewing the agreement with the Bank of Bombay on receipt of the information called for in July of the liabilities of the bank, and of the proposed bye-laws of the bank for the conduct of business.

The liabilities above referred to need not embrace details relating to the names, &c. of the persons concerned.

Rules passed by Board of Directors (as above)

The powers of the secretary and treasurer are to be as follows:—

I. That the internal discipline of the bank is considered as being particularly the province of the secretary, but that all appointments or dismissals, or regulations of salaries, shall have the sanction of a weekly committee, two to be a quorum, and the president to be a member of all committees; this not being understood to apply to salaries under 150 rupees per mensem.

2. That the secretary has power to discount good bank bills at his discretion, making a return to the committee weekly of his transaction and be authorised to discount mercantile bills of undoubted class up to three lakhs; any further amount to be submitted to the committee for sanction.

3. That the secretary have power to grant temporary advances to banks for short periods to the extent of five lakhs, which sum shall not be exceeded without the sanction of the weekly committee. In the case of private houses of undoubted standing and credit, constituents of the bank, an advance of two lakhs may be given, but not exceeded without sanction as above. Maximum period three months.

4. That all applications for loans and renewals be submitted to the weekly committee.

5. Purchase of Hoondies for supplying the branches to be left at the discretion of the secretary, as also the purchase and sale of bills on Calcutta or Madras; it being understood that he is to arrange so as to be able to sell and provide himself with funds to the extent of half the amount employed.

6 To have discretion to buy and sell gold or silver bullion to amount not exceeding seven lakhs; further amounts to be sanctioned by the committee.

7. Without the sanction of the Board, the secretary is not to commit the bank to any trust or assignment, but he may attend meetings with the sanction of the weekly committee, and report progress.

8. It is to be fully understood that the amounts before mentioned as limits in cases of loans, discounts, or temporary advances, are to comprise the entire uncovered or undivided liability of the bank at any one time.

The following to be laid before the Board at their weekly meetings:—

Weekly state of the bank's balances at debit or credit of Banks of Bengal and Madras.

List of bills discounted and loans granted.

Applications for renewals.

List of accounts opened and closed weekly.

These rules to have effect from next Board meeting.

19th March 1866. R. Hannay, President

Rules and Regulations determining the General Powers and Responsibility of the Secretary and Treasurer.

I. The secretary and treasurer will exercise a general superintendence and control over the entire business and of all the departments of the head office, as well as over the business conducted by the branches. But the appointments of European officers, and of the principal native assistants, and the regulation of the salaries of the same must receive the sanction of the whole Board. Appointments under 150 rupees per mensem to be filled up by the secretary and treasurer without reference to the Board.

II. With special reference to bye-law 5, that the secretary and treasurer shall exercise his discretion, and shall have power to pass all mercantile bills presented for discount in the course of business, but that nevertheless in cases where the credit, resources, and responsibility of the obligants on bills tendered are not well known and assured, the secretary shall advise with, and submit for the instructions of, the daily committee all such bills, whether the same be in excess of or under the ordinary limit of three lakhs to individual parties or firms.

III. That if during the course of business the secretary shall deem it necessary and expedient in the exercise of his own judgment to extend the fixed limit of three lakhs of rupees on discounted bills to any party or firm, he shall specially record in the daily minute book, and bring under the notice of the daily committee the particulars of such excess.

IV. That the limits of discounted bills beyond three lakhs bearing the endorsement or acceptance of local banking companies be especially fixed from time to time by the whole Board; the secretary and treasurer having a discretionary power in exceptional cases, and when the credit of the bank and that of the co-obligant is undoubted, to exceed such limits to any reasonable extent, and to record and specially report such exceptional advances to the daily committee of the following morning, and bring up the record of all such advances in excess of limits to the weekly meeting.

V. That section 8 of bye-laws be strictly carried out in every instance, unless the temporary advance shall be on the deposit of Government, or other securities permissible under the charter, and duly approved by the whole Board; and that no advance by way of over-draft be made on any other collateral security whatever, without the written sanction of the daily committee.

VI. That the secretary and treasurer shall in his discretion, and subject to the conditions and margins fixed weekly by the Board, pass such loans under stamped bonds, on the deposit of Government securities, gold or silver bullion, railway shares bearing the guarantee of Government, as the available resources of the bank may, in his judgment, warrant. Applications for exceptionally high sums, say above seven lakhs, to be submitted to the daily committee, or, in cases of emergency, to be approved by the President. That loans on opium in bonded warehouses, duly insured, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, not of a perishable kind, be granted after valuation by competent valuators and examination of the local price current by deputy secretary, on the margins prescribed by the Board, at the discretion of the secretary. That the amount of remittances in specie or Hoondees for the requirements of the branches, as well as the purchase and sale of Bills on Calcutta or Madras, be left to the discretion of the secretary, it being an instruction that the amount and particulars of all such remittances, purchases, and sales be duly recorded from day to day in the minute-book of the daily committee, and set forth in the broadsheets hereinafter referred to under Form No. 1,

VII. That in no case whatever without the sanction of the Board recorded in the weekly proceedings, shall the secretary commit the bank to, or accede to any trust, assignment, deed of discharge, or other obligation connected with insolvent or bankrupt estates; but he may attend meetings of creditors with the sanction of the daily committee, and report progress to the whole Board.

VIII. That in order fully to carry out these instructions, the secretary and treasurer shall, with his own hand, record in the proceedings of the daily committee an abstract of the advances and payments of the preceding day, showing daily increase or decrease on bills, whether local or inland, on loans and advances generally, together with particulars of such bills, loans, or other advances as he may refer and submit to the committee, as well as all references from the branches requiring to be dealt with at once and not disposed of by the secretary himself. In the case of bills and loans referred to the daily committee, the secretary and treasurer will narrate in detail, on the page opposite each application, the full amount of existing obligations of applicant, whether in indorsations, acceptances, or loans, with such information as he may possess regarding the responsibility, standing and resources of each co-obligant, for the guidance and information of the committee in disposing of such applications. Each day's proceeding to be signed by the directors in attendance.

IX. That along with the minute book there shall be brought up and laid before the daily committee—

(1.) The clean cash-book, containing the entire transactions of the previous day, with particulars in detail of bills paid and discounted, whether local or inland; loans granted and paid; protested bills and branch entries; with other entries at length, except current and cash accounts and the transactions with the general treasury which may be given in abstracts, on sheets apart certified by chief accountant.

(2.) Bill book, containing full particulars of local and inland bills discounted from day to day.

(3.) Discount ledger posted up to date.

(4.) Book containing credit balances of local banks.

(5.) Particulars of daily receipts and payments on account of Her Majesty's Treasury.

(6.) Particulars of daily cash-balance of preceding day, and whether in coin or notes, showing, (1st), Available balance after deducting one-third for claims payable on demand; (2nd), Particulars of bills falling due and claimable of date.

(7.) Book showing in detail daily balances Dr. on accounts current made up to date.

(8.) Protested bill book written up to date.

9.) Broadsheets, in Form No. 1, brought up so as to include the transactions at the close of the preceding day, and exhibit at a glance the fluctuations in the assets and liabilities of the bank from day to day, over a period of one month.

Weekly Board.

After confirmation of last week's minutes and any special minutes in circulation during the week, the secretary and treasurer shall read Form No. 2, showing increase or decrease of the advances and liabilities at head office.

He shall also read—

A comparative abstract with the previous week of the assets and liabilities, embracing both the head office and branches.

A statement of rates ruling during the week in the bazaar, the lastet rates in Calcutta and Madras, and of the general tone of the money market in Bombay and at the branches, with memorandum of rates for sterling exchange.

A detailed list of private individuals or firms having advances, or being obligants, on bills discounted in excess of three lakhs, and of banks in excess of authorised limits.

And cause to be laid on the directors' table against the hour of meeting the following books and returns:—

Minute-book of daily committee.

Book of daily balances of local banks.

Bills discounted book.

Secretary's memorandum of daily cash-balances.

Daily balances of accounts current and credit accounts.

Abstract of same, distinguishing banks, government, public, and private.

Weekly abstract of silver payments and receipts No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5.

Abstracted form of the total liabilities of local banks, including acceptances, endorsations, and loans. No.

Daily list of overdrawn accounts, with names, designations, and amounts.

Statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank for the week ending on the preceding Tuesday, certified by the secretary and treasurer.

Weekly abstract of the public debt held in Bombay, compiled from the general ledger of the public Debt office.

Record of Bank of Bombay notes outstanding.

After the directors shall have fixed the rates and margins, the secretary and treasurer will bring forward the ordinary business to be disposed of by the Board.

Supervision of Branches.

The secretary and treasurer shall bring up and submit to the daily committee, on one day in each week, the weekly statements in detail of the whole transactions and relative abstract of each branch for preceding week.—Book of daily rates at each branch, showing rate per cent. per annum at which bills can be purchased on the chief cities in India, with local rates for sovereigns and bar gold.—Special list of overdrafts at each branch from week to week, with names and designations and securities held for each sum overdrawn.—Abstract book compiled after Form No. , showing weekly particulars of advances and deposits at each branch.—Collected abstract of same in parallel columns.

The secretary and treasurer shall also cause to be laid on the table the quarterly returns of each branch as periodically rendered, and the book of instructions containing record of orders sent to each branch from day to day by the secretary and treasurer.

General Instructions.

That the secretary and treasurer shall, in addition to written instructions, give orders to the heads of departments in all matters referred to him by them in the ordinary course of the daily business, and sign letters prepared under his orders by the heads of departments and subordinate officers.

That the duty of signing bank and treasury receipts or drafts, dividend warrants of the bank and public debt, advices, post bills, letters of credit, and endorsing securities, may be devolved on the deputy secretary or officer next to the secretary in position in the office, who will also relieve the secretary of the duties connected with the comparison and completion of records appertaining to the custody and delivery of notes or coin for daily requirements.

The duties of the secretary and treasurer in preparing special returns connected with the tone of business at head office and the branches, and with the obligations of parties having advances, whose position may become doubtful, in drawing up the half-yearly reports, in giving audience to the bank's constituents, and in various other ways, are so numerous that they cannot be defined in any code of general instructions, but must mainly depend on the ability and tact of officer appointed. As a rule, however, to be strictly observed, complete information regarding every class of advances, and the working of every department of the head office, as well as on the business of each branch, must at all times be accessible to, and when deemed in excess or irregular by the secretary, be brought by him prominently under the notice of the daily committee and, if necessary of the whole Board.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Fort William, 9th January 1867.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1100, dated 27th November 1866, forwarding in original the statement of the advances of the Bank of Bombay, and also copies of the correspondence connected therewith.

2. The reply I am now desired to make will embrace two subjects:—

First, the views of the Government of India on the present position of the bank, as disclosed in the original statement above noticed.

Secondly, the modifications of present agreement which the Government of India are prepared to concede and to require, previous to its adoption, with reference to your letter, No. 1085, dated 22nd November, and the enclosures therein specified.

3. With regard to the statement of advances which has been so long and repeatedly called for by this Government, I am desired to observe in the first place that, as recorded in the heading, it is a statement of sums overdue above the amount of three lakhs, for which, on the 30th June 1866, the Bank of Bombay was in advance by way of discount, loan or otherwise, exclusive

* STATEMENT OF SUMS OVERDUE ABOVE THE AMOUNT OF 3,00,000 RUPEES, FOR WHICH ON 30TH JUNE 1866 THE BANK OF BOMBAY WAS IN ADVANCE, BY WAY OF DISCOUNT, LOAN OR OTHERWISE; EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS ON DEPOSIT (TO THE FULL VALUE) OF GOVERNMENT PAPER, OR GUARANTEED RAILWAY SCRIP, OR IMPERISHABLE GOODS.

Number.	Description of Debtor.	Amount of Original Claim in Rupees.	How Claim Originated.	When Claim Originated.	How Claim was originally Secured.	When Claim first became Overdue.	Dates of Renewals.	Total Amount of Claim on 30th June 1866.	Collateral Securities taken.	Par Value of the Collateral Securities.	Value of Securities at present Prices.	Liabilities to Calls in connection with Collateral Securities.	Probable Dividends in cases of Insolvent Estates.
		Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Financial Corporation	5,00,000	Cash credit	8 Nov. 1864	No security	Open account.			Shares.				
		5,00,000	Bill discounted	21 Oct. 1864	Ditto	26 April 1865	24 Jan. 1865		4,897 Allianee Financial Corporation				
		1,06,000	Ditto	22 April 1865	Ditto	8 Sept. 1865	7 July 1865	7,56,000	7 Albert Press Co.				
									870 Alliance Bank of Bombay				
									30 Bombay Coast and River S. N. Co.				
									2 Bombay Press Co.				
									1 Burmah Trading Co.				
									125 Bombay Grain Co.				
									20 Bank of Guzerat				
									15 Bank of India				
									12 Asiatic Financial Association				
									20 Bombay Contract, &c., Company				
									200 East India Cotton Agency				
									3 East India Press Co.	1118,888	...	1,42,000	In full.
									40 Old Elphinstone Land Company				
									40 New ditto ditto				
									1 Peru Land Reclamation Company				
									20 Indo-Egyptian and London Bank				
									1 Moffussil Press Company				
									20 Royal East India Marine Insurance Co.				
									100 Mazagon Reclamation Co.				
									161 Royal Bank of India				
									5 Union Shipping Co.				
									1 International Exhibition Co.				
									40 London and Bombay Bank				
									10 United Mercantile Co				
									5 Western India Hotel Co., also property situate in Girgaum	3,00,000	1,50,000	None.	...
		11,06,000											
2	Joint Stock Corporation.	5,00,000	Bill discounted	2 Oct. 1865	The shares now held.	5 Dec. 1865.	.....	4,50,000	145 United Victoria Co.	9,00,000	1,75,000	5,81,000	In full.
									30 Port Canning Co.				
3	Mercantile Firm	3,00,000	Bill discounted	23 May 1865	No security	7 June 1866.	(26 Aug. 1865 / 29 Nov. 1865 / 3 Mar. 1866	...	.....	...	...	...	...
		1,00,000	Do.	24 Feb. 1865	Ditto	21 June 1866.	17 March 1866	4,00,000	Two properties at Parell, including Flag Staff Hill.	6,00,000	3,00,000	None	6 annas pr. rupee.
		4,00,000											
4	Financial Cor'ation	10,00,000	Bill discounted	18 Oct. 1864	No security	28 April 1865.	23 Jan. 1865.	...	5 Bombay

of loans on deposit (to the full value) of Government paper or guaranteed railway scrip, or imperishable goods.

4. This statement cannot therefore be received as containing a full and complete account of the bank's position in regard to its advances, inasmuch as there may be many sums for which the bank is under advance below three lakhs of rupees on which the bank may stand to lose as much in proportion as on larger amounts, and the aggregate of which may amount to a large sum. Reviewing, however, the figures in the statement now under notice, the following results appear:—

	Rs.
Original amount of advances	1,30,13,517
Amount of advances on 30th June 1866	1,19,31,775
Par value of collateral securities	84,91,413
Value of securities at present prices	21,35,200
Liabilities to calls in connection with collateral securities	30,75,200

At a rough calculation the par value of the collateral securities represents not much above half of the amount originally advanced. If the securities should be sold at the prices estimated in the statement, the bank's losses would be nearly a million. If, on the other hand, the securities should be retained in the hope of an improved state of things, and the result should be, instead of an improvement, a permanent depreciation of stock followed up either by the ultimate dissolution of the companies, or by a demand for calls which the bank would have to meet, their losses would be in excess of half their capital.

5. The Governor General in Council, therefore, after giving his anxious consideration to the present circumstances of the bank, cannot consent to the renewal of any agreement with the bank for a longer period than one year from the date of the expiration of the present agreement. And a renewal for this limited period even must be contingent on the conditions laid down in the 2nd paragraph of your letter of the 22nd November, viz., "that provided a statement that will be called for at the end of December next does not disclose a more unfavourable estimate of the losses sustained by the bank than that* recently arrived at by the Special Committee, and provided that the resolution for reducing the nominal capital in accord with actual assets proposed at the meeting held on the 12th ultimo, is confirmed by that to be assembled on 15th January next."

6. In regard to the details of the agreement, I am desired to observe as follows:—

7. The several proposals of the Government, and the modifications desired by the directors, are set forth in the Bank of Bombay letters to your address, No. 972—1866, dated 21st August 1866, and No. 1035—1866, dated 5th September.

8. Proposals Nos. I. and II. need no discussion, as the term of the present agreement authorizing the employment of the agency of the Bank of Bombay for the issue and circulation of currency notes will expire in two months from the present time.

9. Proposal III. was to have an average annual balance of 40 lakhs, this balance not to include copper money packed for remittance, nor any separate account of public officers apart from Government account.

10. The bank desire that the present maximum and minimum balances of 40 and 30 lakhs of rupees respectively be continued in the new agreement, and that the daily balance be taken, and not the average balance, with reference to the charge of interest in the event of the balances falling below 30 lakhs of rupees.

11. The Governor General in Council cannot consent to this proposed modification, which would put the Bombay Bank on a more advantageous footing than the Banks of Bengal and Madras. The Excellency in Council is, however, prepared so far to concede to the wishes of the directors, as to fix the minimum at 25 instead of 20 lakhs, not including copper money packed for remittance, nor any separate accounts of public officers apart from Government account.

12. With regard to interest, His Excellency in Council is prepared to allow the Bank of Bombay the same terms as have been accepted by the Bank of Bengal, viz., to allow interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Government cash-balance of the day and the sum of 25 lakhs of rupees, such interest to be reckoned at the lowest rate charged by the Bombay Bank to the public on the day on which the difference may exist.

13. Proposals IV. and V. need no remark, the bank having unreservedly accepted them.

14. Proposal VI. The Government having consented to modify proposal No. III. by enlarging the minimum balance, it is presumed that no objection will be pressed as to the inadequacy of the payment of 12,240 rupees for establishment.

15. Proposal VII. relates to the management of the public debt. The Governor General in Council is unable to offer any additional sum over 4,000 rupees per crore of the portion of the debt payable in the Bombay Presidency. This sum was fixed after communication with the Secretary of State; and with reference to the remarks made by the bank as to the cost of the establishment employed by the Government on this particular duty, I am desired to point out that this cannot be accepted as a sufficient argument for any increase, since the business of the public debt on this side of India is now conducted by the Bank of Bengal as efficiently and as expeditiously as heretofore, at less cost to the bank than that which used to be incurred by the Government of India.

16. Proposal VIII. fixed the term of the new agreement to seven years from the 1st March 1867.

17. For reasons stated in the fifth paragraph of this letter, the Government have been compelled to decline renewing the contract for a longer period than one year.

18. Passing on from the details of the new agreement to the bye-laws, I am instructed to remark that the bye-laws, as they now stand, have not the approval of the Governor General in Council.

19. It would appear that, under the terms of the 3rd rule, the secretary is to have the power of "granting temporary advances to banks for short periods to the extent of five lakhs," and that in the case of private houses of undoubted standing and credit constituents of the bank, an advance of two lakhs may be given. Further on in the 8th paragraph, it is stated that it is to be fully understood that the amounts before mentioned as limits in cases of loans, discounts or temporary advances, are to comprise the entire uncovered or undivided liability of the bank at any one time.

20. In the Bank of Bengal no loans or advances, save to the Presidency Banks at Madras and Bombay, are ever granted without being properly covered. This is the only safe rule to be observed, and one of sufficient importance to render the continuance of any agreement between the Bank of Bombay and the Government contingent on the introduction of a similar rule in Bombay.

21. Besides the above important defect in the rules proposed by the bank for defining their secretary's powers, they appear to be otherwise vague and objectionable, and in this view they have been carefully revised and are herewith forwarded in an amended form for the directors' consideration. The revised rules have been modelled on the rules and bye-laws in force in the Bank of Bengal, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that very great advantage would result if the diriotors of the Bank of Bombay were to regulate their rules, forms, and proceedings on the model of those in use in the Bank of Bengal. A copy of the several forms, bye-laws, &c., is appended. It may probably appear difficult to have all the daily books and returns written up as prescribed, but they are all so done in the Bank of Bengal, where the daily "turn over," exclusive of the Public Debt Office, averages upwards of one million sterling.
—I have, &c., (Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST MARCH 1867.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 136, dated the 17th December 1866, with enclosure, and to forward for your information the accompanying copy of letter from Mr. A. D. Robertson, late Chief Secretary to Government, in the Financial Department, on the subject of paragraph 8 of your despatch (No. 290) to the Government of India, relative to the circumstances attending the insertion of the words "or other public companies" in clause 32 of Bombay Act X. of 1863.

2. We beg to enclose a copy of the summary referred to in Mr. Robertson's letter, a copy of which has already been submitted to the Government of India.—We have, &c., (Signed) H. B. E. FRERE, R. NAPIER, B. H. ELLIS, C. J. ERSKINE.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary King's letter, No. 77, dated 21st instant, and to state that I have, in accordance with instructions therein conveyed, referred to the records of the Financial and Legislative Departments of the Secretariat with the view of ascertaining the circumstances attending the insertion of the words "or other public companies" at the end of clause 1. of section 32 of Bombay Act X. of 1863, the Act for the reincorporation and reconstitution of the Bank of Bombay, and I would respectfully beg leave to suggest that a copy of the printed summary showing what passed at the revision of the Bank's Charter, and which appears to have been drawn up last year in the Financial Department, should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, if this has not already been done, with reference to the extract from the despatch sent to me, as it gives a complete as well as accurate account of the whole of the correspondence and of the proceedings of Government in connection with the subject.

2. From the summary it will be preceived that the draft of the Bill was entirely settled in the Financial Department, and was transferred to the Legislative Department with a view only to its being introduced into the Council for making Laws and Regulations, and it does not seem to have been considered necessary to further discuss its provisions in that department.

3. The draft was originally drawn up by the solicitors to the bank, and was then submitted by this Government to its law officers; and after having been approved of by the Acting Advocate General, subject to the observations which are quoted in paragraph 40 of the summary, it was forwarded, under date the 19th March 1862, to the Government of India, who communicated their approval of it on the 5th April following, subject to the observations quoted in paragraph 45.

4. Subsequently, under date the 12th May 1862, copy of the draft was forwarded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, with a request that if he desired any modifications to be made in its provisions he would communicate them, and it was not until the 26th January 1863, or eight months after the draft had been submitted to the Secretary of State, that it was transferred to the Judicial Department for the purpose of being brought forward at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

5. I had the honour to have charge of the bill before the Council, but in moving the first reading of it I did not, I must say, consider it requisite to institute any comparison between it and the bills granting fresh charters to the Banks of Bengal and Madras; all that it seemed to me necessary to do was to point out the principal changes which, as compared with the Old Charter, the bill proposed to effect.

6. On remarking on section 31 of the draft, which corresponds with section 32 of the bill as finally passed, I did not, however, make special allusion to the words referred to in the extract from the despatch in question, and I may state, from my knowledge as well as from my recollection of what took place both while the draft was under consideration and while the bill was before the Council, that these words did not attract attention on the part of any one. There is no doubt, I think, that they crept into the bill simply in consequence of the phraseology of the English Joint Stock Company's Act having been followed in the preparation of the draft.

7. It will be observed from paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Summary that I had the honour of suggesting that the wording of the Act for the Bank of Bengal should be adopted in preference, but, for the reasons stated in paragraphs 53 and 56, that suggestion was not acted upon, which, of course, it is now to be regretted was not done.
—I have, &c., (Signed) A. D. ROBERTSON,
Bombay Civil Service.

Bombay, 31st January 1867.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, 20TH MARCH 1867.

MY LORD,—In continuation of our Financial Despatch, No. 27, dated the 19th January last, in paragraph 2 of which we stated that the inquiry made in Lord Cranborne's despatch, No. 290, dated 17th December 1866, relative to the circumstances attending the insertion of the words "or other public companies," in clause 32 of Bombay Act X. of 1863, would be separately answered, we have the honour to refer you to the despatch to your address from the Government of Bombay, No. 3, dated the 1st March 1867, and its enclosure, copy of which has been furnished to us by that Government.

2. It is to be regretted that the legal advisers of the Bombay Government, instead of adhering to the wording of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, should have gone out of the way to follow the Joint Stock Company's Act, the provisions of which are not suitable to the regulation of the business of a bank in immediate connection with the Government.

3. The bill was originally submitted direct by the Government of Bombay to this Department for approval in 1862, when this important departure from the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal appears to have escaped notice. The Bill remained pending for upwards of a year, when it finally obtained the assent of the Governor General without reference to this Department. Measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such a miscarriage in future.—We have, &c., (Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE, W. MANSFIELD, H. S. MAINE, W. GREY, G. N. TAYLOR, W. N. MASSEY, H. M. DURAND.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, 23RD MARCH 1867.

SIR,—With reference to our telegram of the 20th instant, intimating that the telegram sent by the Bank of Bengal to the "Times" newspaper, relative to the proposed incorporation of the Bank of Bombay with the Bank of Bengal, went with our concurrence and approval, we have the honor to forward for your information a copy of the correspondence that has taken place on the subject. We will defer the expression of our views until we are in possession of the terms which may be mutually agreed upon between the two Banks of Bombay and Bengal, and of the proposals which may be made by the united Bank for the future transaction of the Government business.—We have, &c., (Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE, H. S. MAINE, W. GREY, G. N. TAYLOR, W. N. MASSEY, H. M. DURAND.

(Dated 19th March 1867.)

From G. DICKSON, Esq, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, to the Secretary to Government of India.—Financial Department.

By order of the directors, I have the honour to enclose copy telegrams and correspondence with the Bank of Bombay regarding the proposal to incorporate it with the Bank of Bengal. With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, who has already in general terms expressed an opinion favourable to the fusion of the two banks, I am to state that arrangements to that end will be pressed forward.

The directors trust that the proposed arrangements set forth in the enclosures will at once meet with the full approval of Government, as the interests of the shareholders in the Bank of Bombay are in serious jeopardy, and can apparently be rescued only by carrying into effect the proposed measures of relief, which the directors of the Bank of Bombay have already generally approved.

ENCLOSURES.

1. Copy Minute by Secretary and Treasurer, dated 1st March, adopted by the directors.
2. Copy Letter of 7th instant to Bank of Bombay, transmitting same for consideration.
3. Copy Telegram, dated 14th instant, from Bank of Bombay, in reply to letter of 7th.
4. Copy Telegram, dated 16th instant, from Bank of Bombay, intimating that official reply to bank's proposal had been posted on that date.
5. Copy Telegram, in cipher, dated 16th instant, from President of Bank of Bombay, to President of Bank of Bengal.
6. Copy Telegram agreed on yesterday at a special meeting of the directors of Bank of Bengal, and ordered to be transmitted through the Bank of Bombay, for publication in England, with the view of making known to English shareholders the probability of additional capital being called up.
7. Copy Telegram 18th to Bank of Bombay, in reply to cipher message of 16th instant.

No. 1.

(Dated 1st March 1867.)

From G. DICKSON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal.

Relative to letter of 27th ultimo, from the Honourable David Cowie, with enclosure from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, urging the establishment of a branch of this bank in Bombay, I have now the honour in conformity with your directions to embody in this form, the memoranda which I submitted as part of your yesterday's proceedings.

The extension of the bank's operations to the Bombay Presidency, which is now urged for adoption, in consequence of the untoward position of the Bank of Bombay, must be viewed in two aspects.

First.—In the aspect of opening a branch in Bombay, and confining operations to the city alone, together with the probable effect of such action by the Bank of Bengal on the position of the Bank of Bombay, and the interests of its shareholders.

Second.—In the broader aspect of fusing the three Presidency Banks and creating one great bank for India, with the active control in Calcutta, in the sense of its being the seat of the Supreme Government.

Assuming, by reason of the embarrassed position of the Bank of Bombay, that it is not equal to meet the monetary requirements of that Presidency, and that you should resolve to occupy the field in consequence, the first question to be solved is, whether under the existing Charter it is competent to do so.

By the 36th section it is declared that it shall be lawful for the directors with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, to form business agencies, and to establish branch banks "at *such places* as they may deem advantageous to the interests of the bank." It moreover provides for the conduct and transaction by such branches of the business of the local Government treasuries, as well as for the management of the paper currency, at present in abeyance.

N. B.—Confirmed by Mr. Advocate General Cowie, when case submitted regarding Bank of Bombay opening at Jubbulpore and Nagpore.

By section 6 power is given to call up capital to the extent of three crores in all, or 80 lakhs, in addition to the amount already paid.

Thus then it is apparent that the occupancy of Bombay is not only competent, but that under the existing Charter you can provide the necessary capital.

I am, however, clearly of opinion that such action on the part of this bank would infallibly end in the total collapse of the Bank of Bombay. Its connection with Government is limited to one year, and as public confidence is undeniably gone, I fear that there exists no probable hope of extrication from their present embarrassments, but almost the certainty of a tedious and costly wind up, should these relations be terminated on the expiry of the year. Meanwhile their ordinary business would be filtered away to the bank's agency, or other banking institutions in Bombay. To the shareholders such a result would inevitably be disastrous. I say so with all the more confidence and freedom, because it is too well known that the value of their remaining capital depends, to a large extent, on the realisation of the assets of insolvent estates, while the liability for impending calls on the shares of joint stock companies, held in the bank's name, or in the names of its accredited officers, is not yet, I believe, clearly defined, nor ascertained with exactitude.

With such complications before you, I submit that it is more expedient to consider the question in its broader and more extended aspect with the view of conciliating and conserving not only existing interests, but of establishing one great central bank for all India, by abolishing the distinctive names of the several banks, and so merging them all into one, under a new Charter and a new name.

Before, however, discussing this alternative measure, and seeing that immediate action has become necessary, I submit for consideration, that the Bank of Bombay should be approached with a proposal to the effect, that pending the maturing of legislation in connection with the new Charter, "a provisional agreement" be entered into between the two banks, by which certain privileges should be conceded to the shareholders of the bank of Bombay immediately and prospectively, on the same footing as those to be enjoyed by the shareholders of the banks of Bengal and Madras.

Should the proposal be entertained, and the field left open in an amicable spirit, I submit that the Bank of Bengal should immediately call up the remaining portion of its capital, and, allot the whole, rateably, among its own shareholders, at a premium of 25 per cent, *i. e.*, rating each share of 1,000 rupees at 1,250 rupees, or the full share of 4,000 rupees at 5,000 rupees; thus, according to the present market rate, giving a bonus or surplus on the single share of 500 rupees, and 2,000 rupees on the full share. This effected, a whole crore is placed at your disposal for taking up the business of the Bank of Bombay, in that city at least. Meanwhile the remanent branches,* eleven in number, could be dealt with according to circumstances, by being carried on along with the addition of the treasury business, (never yet conceded to them by Government) should the disclosure of the position, progress, and future prospects of each, warrant their prolonged existence.

The present premises in Bombay, at Kurrachee, and the other branches might be taken over, either on the valuation of parties mutually chosen or on lease. Sufficient accommodation would be reserved for affording every facility for the realisation of their outstanding assets by the Bank of Bombay.

On such relation being effected, or at fixed and progressive dates, I would propose under the agreement, to allot to the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, for the time being, a crore† of capital, at the same rate as that charged to the proprietors of this bank, on the call of 80 lakhs, viz., 25 per cent. premium. That is to say, for 125 lakhs they will receive at present prices 175 lakhs of marketable stock. Nor is it too much, I apprehend, to assume that the proposal now made, if carried out in its integrity, with the sanction of Government, will greatly enhance existing prices. I think a limit of 2,000 rupees for each single share may reasonably be calculated on. Thus, then, the two banks, when so united would have a paid-up capital of four crores, and a reserve fund of nearly sixty-five lakhs, a sum, in my judgment, by no means excessive nor larger than what the bank so constituted ought to hold in relation to its paid-up capital, so as to provide for possible and unforeseen contingencies.

There remains then only the Bank of Madras to be dealt with. It is not necessary that any great pressure should be brought to bear upon them towards forming a junction with the United Bank. They might, however, have it in their option to do so on conditions of all but equality with the Bank of Bengal, seeing that the market value of their stock stands relatively to our own as 150 to 175. Provision has been made under their new Charter to extend their capital from fifty-six lakhs to one crore. This being so, and in contemplation of their business being extended to Ceylon, it is probable that the full amount permissible will ere long be called up. Assuming such to be the case, and bearing in mind that the capital of the United Bank otherwise is four crores, with a reserve of say sixty-five lakhs, the fair and rateable proportion which Madras ought to contribute to the reserve fund along with transfer of "guaranteed assets" may fairly be taken at fifteen lakhs; thus bringing up the total capital to five crores, and the reserve fund to eighty lakhs. A moment's reflection will show that this proposal is both equitable and reasonable. If the additional capital of forty-four lakhs is called up and divided among the shareholders of the bank of Madras, on the same terms as those on which the bank proposes to allot the eighty lakhs to our own proprietors, then they realise eleven lakhs; which added to their existing reserve of say five lakhs, gives them sixteen lakhs or one lakh more than the rateable amount proposed to be contributed to the common reserve fund.

Into details of management or minor condition on which the business of the then United Bank should be carried on, it is not necessary to enter at present. One or two points may, however, be shortly noticed.

The nominal capital under the new Charter should be ten crores—one-half being paid up.

Local Boards would be continued as at present in Bombay and Madras, but the supreme control and the rules and regulations for the conduct of the business must rest in, and be laid down by the Board in Calcutta, *i. e.*, that the same rules and conditions under which business is carried on here, must be strictly adhered to and be conformed to by Bombay and Madras; and that power to enforce their due observance be specially reserved.

As already observed, Madras may possibly raise objections. I think it would be for the interest of the shareholders of that institution to fall in with the proposal. If, however, they should be of a different opinion, their refusal will in no way affect the carrying out of the proposal as regards Bengal and Bombay. In time Madras must follow.

There are only two points, then, in the proposed fusion of the banks on which for a moment I dwell, and to which I deem it necessary to call your special attention.

In dealing with the Bank of Bombay, I stipulate as the radical and indispensable condition of union or absorption, that this bank takes over from them nothing but CASH towards payment of its quota of capital, as such periods as they themselves may elect. Their deposits and legitimate business will follow as a matter of course.

In carrying through negotiations with the Bank of Madras, on the other hand, I not only propose to take over capital, but also their entire existing business, exclusive of past due or irregular advances, on the simple guarantee of the bank itself.

Should Bombay decline these overtures, which I scarcely think they will do, then of course it remains with Government and yourselves to consider whether it is desirable or politic that the present chronic state of distrust and embarrassment should any longer be tolerated on the other side.

If Government and the directors should, in the last resort, resolve to comply with the wishes of a friendly section of the Bombay community, I will be prepared to carry out your instructions, and on very short notice organise a competent staff to commence operations by opening a branch in Bombay.

Having thus dealt with the more practical portion of the question in both its aspects as set forth in the early portion of this Minute, I deem it necessary, in continuation, to advert as shortly as possible to its consideration in a public point of view, and why it humbly appears to me that in the interests of Government, the bank, and the public, it is desirable to have one strong bank for India. First of all, however, it may be well to state that we have at home a class of political economists, who hold the theory that in currency and banking legislation it is sounder policy so to frame the laws as to encourage the distribution of the banking reserves of a country among several banks, instead of holding them in a single bank. It is not improbable that some people, reasoning by analogy, and holding in principle similar views, may propound them in India, while others who care little about the principle will, from interested and factious considerations, join again, as they have done before, in decrying the bank.

The question of rival establishments first assumed a practical shape in 1865, when a commission was appointed by the French Government to inquire into the constitution of the Bank of France, and to report whether there should be another and great rival bank of issue to that institution.

The Bank of France, in a stricter sense than the Bank of England, has a monopoly of banking throughout the empire, and of the paper circulation, which is unrestrained by legislative enactments, and which, moreover, the bank itself issues and is bound to protect.

The Bank of England, in like manner, issues its own notes and protects their convertibility, but the law defines the proportion of securities and bullion which must be held against the paper circulation, and separates the issue from the banking department. But the Bank of England, in respect of the legal fetters imposed, and that it pays to Government a large proportion of the profits arising from the paper currency, may in a sense be looked on rather as the agents of Government for doing the retail work connected with the paper currency, than the pure issuer of its own notes. Both banks have not a few exclusive privileges; some of those of the Bank of England are of an enduring nature, while as bankers to Government their agreement extends to twenty-five years certain. Both banks are the two great reservoirs in which the banking reserves of both nations are held.

The Commission of the French Government after taking evidence from the ablest financiers and some of the more notable political economists in France and England, have reported against the proposed creation of another rival bank in that country, and I venture, it may be with great presumption, to doubt if the moneyed classes, including the representatives of the London and provincial banks, will in 1867 gainsay the evidence which they gave in 1848 and 1858 in favour of the constitution of the Bank of England, so far at least as the banking department is concerned.

The only countries, so far as I know, where there is a semblance of proof to support the theory, are America and Canada. As regards the former I have no remark that prior to 1861 banking and currency were entirely free, resulting, as we all know, in great public injury, bad faith, and bankrupt corporations. In 1861 Mr. Chase, the then Secretary of State, succeeded in raising forty-four millions out of the one hundred and nine millions requisite for the financial wants of that year. Of the amount so raised thirty-three millions, or 75 per cent., was taken by the banks of the Federal States, but they were too poor to continue the process, because both their capital and deposits were perfectly inadequate to the demands of Government. The English market was tried without success, and American capitalists could afford no further assistance. In this dilemma the expedient was fallen upon of practically confiscating the note circulation of the whole of the banks; the legal tender greenbacks were forced upon the country and thus a new loan of a large amount was raised. Of the extraordinary depreciation in the value of the paper and enhancement of gold measured in greenbacks which followed, I need not remind you; but it yet remains to be seen whether the compulsory measure resorted to in time of war, and which requires the fifty-nine banks to hold their reserves in notes, not convertible into gold, but receivable for taxes, is likely to prove successful or beneficial to the country. The last return quoted by the "Economist" of 25th August last shows that only

£1,700,818 in gold with
£16,168,102 legal tender notes of the State,

or a total of 17,868,920£., was held against upwards of forty millions of deposits and something over five millions of the note circulation of the banks, the residue of former issues.

Eschewing the doubtful policy adopted by America, the Government of Canada, although it abolished the privilege of issue enjoyed by the several banks, and took the paper issues into its own hands, yet deemed it fair to afford liberal compensation to the several banks, and entrusted the management of the paper currency to the largest bank in the provinces, viz., the Bank of Montreal, at an annual charge not exceeding *one per cent.* on the average amount actually in circulation.

N. B.—Bank of Bengal commission only ¾ per cent.

Unlike the Governments of England, France, and Canada, but in some degree pursuing a policy akin to that of America, the Government of India has taken the right of issue as well as the management of the paper currency of India to itself.

Assuming, then, that the theory under review is in itself sound, and can be successfully carried into practice by the Government of India, I observe that the separation of currency from banking cannot be more complete in any country

All exclusive privileges have been taken from the Presidency banks, which are simply bankers to Government in the same way as they are bankers to the merchants and local banking institutions in the several Presidencies. There is, however, this important distinction that, under a terminable agreement and certain penalties, Government covenants to keep a minimum floating balance at their credit with the several banks. Otherwise, and for services performed, the relations of Government with the banks are intimate, and, I add, are or ought to be valuable to both.

In Calcutta, and I assume throughout the chief cities in India—the Presidency banks are the holders of almost the entire reserves of those who keep a banker.

Banking in India is entirely free, and has had of late years, as we all know, a very remarkable development. If, however, we go back a little and trace its rise, progress, and fall, it will be found that, without almost an exception, every European bank started in this country soon lost its distinctive character of a bank proper, and either became insolvent or found itself established in London as a bank of exchange. These banks have ramified connections with the seaports of India, the Straits, China, Australia, Japan, California, and elsewhere. Most of them have the privilege of a note circulation beyond the confines of India, and everywhere they more or less cultivate a local banking business.

As a convenience, and on the obvious ground of economy, the Indian branches, however, choose to keep their cash reserves with the Presidency banks, and in times of difficulty—I put the matter broadly—they calculate upon receiving assistance from their bankers.

Taken then matters as we now find them, the question is raised—Are there in India the materials for enforcing, by legislation, uniformity in the rule under which each bank must keep its own reserves in Government notes, and is it desirable or expedient to encourage such legislation?

To obtain uniformity, the law must over-ride the existing charters of those banks, compel the weekly publication of assets and liabilities, so that the proportion of silver or Government legal tender notes may be assimilated to the amount of advances outstanding. Even if the above difficulty can be got over, I apprehend that the opposition of the banks would be very formidable. They would be obliged under such a law to throw on the market that large portion of their reserves which they hold at present in the interest, bearing securities of Government and convert them into legal tender notes which do not bear interest. Neither Government nor the banks could possibly gain by such a measure. A question indeed if in reality it would not prove futile so long as the banks can, without let or hindrance, create on comparatively small capitals a very large superstructure of credit, by valuing on each other according to their necessities, either on demand or at long currencies.

Is it then expedient to hold out sufficient inducements to new institutions to establish themselves in this country, keep their own reserves, and confine their operations exclusively to India the same way the Presidency banks, the Banks of England and France, and in America, restrict their operations?

I think not. All past experience while banking has been entirely *free*, goes against the theory. Government might indeed sever the existing connection, create a rival establishment, and give to it the restricted use of their balances, but that would simply be a change of bankers, and probably result in the serious weakening of one bank, only to magnify another, or rival establishment.

Purely local banks, with branches throughout the Presidencies, to be really useful and advantageous to the country, must be established and conducted on sound principles. To such banks the prestige of Government is of the last importance.

You cannot, I submit, institute a fair analogy between England or France, or America and India, nor with safety or advantage force upon India theoretical legislation in banking or currency.

The usages, customs, and habits of the people of this country, who are a nation of traffickers in money as well as in the inland exchanges, are opposed to the rapid growth of purely western customs and institutions. They must ever retain in their own hands, against all competitors, by far the largest portion of the purely banking operations in India, and legislation cannot possibly reach them. They have sufficient influence either by active combination or passive inaction, to defeat any movement of the kind, unless indeed they find that it subserves their own interests.

The question appears, then, to be narrowed to this issue. Is it preferable, with a view to the holding of separate reserves, to continue three banks in the respective Presidencies, or to fuse them into one?

The unfortunate position of the Bank of Bombay, apart from all other considerations renders it, in my opinion, not only preferable, but necessary. The element of uncertainty regarding such a large portion of its assets; the impending liability for heavy calls; the impaired credit and crippled resources of the bank; and, beyond all, its inability to cope with recurring monetary crises, must from time to time bring its position ominently before the public, and tend to unpleasant discussions with Government. The reserve of the bank with numerous branches, and a capital reduced by nearly one-half, cannot possibly be maintained at the same high range as that under the amalgamated bank, which provides so much additional capital specially for Bombay requirements. Nor can Government have perfect freedom in dealing with their balances at Bombay so long as public confidence is wanting in the stability of that bank as now constituted. The uniformity in administration which must follow on the fusion of the banks, will certainly tend more than divided action to maintain public credit; and to restore broken confidence by attracting deposits and thereby enlarging the reserves of the bank.

A multiplicity of banks beyond the Presidency towns, purely local in the character and in their business, who would be compelled by law to hold a certain amount of reserve proportioned to their advances, is I repeat, in my opinion not attainable or possible here.

It is a delicate point to insist on, but I add that I do not believe that the paper currency can ever have a fair trial in India until the management of it is restored to the banks. Government began at the wrong end by prematurely appropriating to itself the supposed large profits of an *imperfect circulation*. Accepting it as an accomplished fact, I nevertheless, with much deference, adhere, to my frequently recorded opinion, that our currency legislation has been wrongly directed, and that it is only through the agency of the banks that a note circulation can ever have a thorough development through India.

Banking monopoly is not possible. No Government, so far as the mere banking connection is concerned, stands more loosely towards a state bank than does the Government of India towards the Presidency banks of India. If Government or the public are aggrieved, if terms more favourable can be obtained by Government at the termination of the short existing agreement, the connection may be at once ended as a matter of course.

To obtain and preserve that connection, the amalgamated bank must necessarily make sacrifices which, under other circumstances, would be unnecessary. That the connection is now advantageous to Government, the bank and the public, is admitted, and that it will be much greater under a united bank is set forth herein.

Banks who have to consult only their own safety and profits, cannot afford to extend help to others in times of difficulty.

To recapitulate, then, with such a large capital actually provided, and liable to further calls in case of need, with an adequate reserve fund in the event of unforeseen losses arising either from the ordinary business or from political disturbances. I submit that the proposed united bank would be equal, at all times and under all circumstances, not only to meet the legitimate requirements of commerce, but by unity of action, and under the eye of the Supreme Government, to control those recurring monetary crises which although hitherto more felt in the Bombay Presidency, yet very closely and intimately affect the interests and position of all.

Government would have an absolute guarantee for the unvarying management of their treasuries under one controlling power; a certainty of greater economy in the use and distribution of their balances throughout India; uniform management of the public debt under the same safeguards, but with enlarged security, and a powerful agent in aiding them in all their financial measures not only at the seat of Government, but by combined action throughout the whole country.

Nor do I despair of (what I venture to term) sounder views than those which at present prevail being ere long adopted by Government, and of the management of the paper currency being restored to the bank on terms somewhat similar to those which it formerly enjoyed, or resembling in a modified degree the privileges of the Banks of England and Montreal.

In too many banks, purely European, the wealthy natives and merchants have of late manifested unmistakeable distrust, and it is submitted with confidence that, in legislating for India, respects must be paid to their usages, habits, and prejudices. They have never distrusted the Bank of Bengal. Its extension on a perfectly sound and wider basis, combined with a prolongation of the existing happy combination of official and mercantile experience in the Boards of Directors, will, it is submitted, tend materially to the progress of India.

No. 2.

(Dated 7th March 1867.)

From G. DICKSON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay.

I have to inform you that the demi-official and private letter, dated 28th ultimo, and addressed to Mr. Cowie by Mr. Stewart, one of your directors, for communication to the Board, was under consideration at their ordinary weekly meeting of this forenoon. In the adjournment of the 28th February the same subject was discussed, and as you will find on reference to the enclosed minute, I received instructions to embody in the present form the memoranda which I had prepared, and which I read to the directors on Thursday last. The Minute has been adopted, and will be adhered to in its integrity by my directors.

I am now desired to forward it to you accordingly, with the following explanations, viz.:—(1), that in the meantime it has not been made public here; (2), that it is conveyed to your directors in confidence, but, on the understanding that in the exercise of their discretion they may communicate the whole or such portions of it only as they may deem expedient to the meeting of your shareholders, which has been fixed for the 12th instant. I am to add, that the chief reason which influences my directors in observing reticence in the meantime, is a desire to prevent disturbance in the share markets of the three Presidencies, which would probably ensue on a premature divulgence of the proposed scheme for one great bank of India.

I have transmitted copy of the Minute to our friends the Bank of Madras on a similar understanding. You are doubtless aware that the Government has expressed a desire to consider favourably such terms as may be mutually agreed on between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. The absorption or non-absorption of the Bank of Madras will not materially affect the proposal.

Kindly telegraph as soon after receipt as possible whether the proposal is likely to be adopted; if favourably considered telegraph the word "Wilson"; if unfavourably "Trevelyan"; if accepted heartily "Massey," adding any explanation which you may consider necessary.

No. 3.

COPY TELEGRAM, dated 14th March, from Bank of Bombay in reply to Letter of 7th idem.

"Directors Wilson (interpretation—Directors entertain proposal favourably), President will telegraph to your President."

No. 4.

COPY TELEGRAM, dated 16th March, from Bank of Bombay, intimating that official reply to Bank's Proposal had been posted on that date.

"Sixteen. My answer to your letter seventh posted to-day."

No. 5.

COPY TELEGRAM, in cipher, from President of Bank of Bombay to President of Bank of Bengal, dated 16th March.

Directors generally approve of your proposal, provided Bombay shareholders, have the option of paying their portion of new capital in one sum or by instalments.

No. 6.

COPY TELEGRAM agreed on at a Meeting of the Directors of Bank of Bengal held on 18th March, and ordered to be transmitted through the Bank of Bombay for publication in England, with the view of making known to English Shareholders the probability of additional Capital being called up.

Bank of Bombay generally accepts terms of Bank of Bengal for incorporation in one bank, subject to approval of Government and shareholders. Bank of Bengal proposes to extend operations to Bombay under new charter, and new name. Scheme embraces Madras, so as to create one bank for India. Capital ten, or five five millions sterling, one-half to be called up. Bank of Bombay to receive one million sterling of new capital paying for same in cash and realizing their own assets with which Bank of Bengal does not intermeddle. Shareholders of Bank of Bengal also receive nearly one million of new capital. Shareholders of both banks to pay 25 per cent. premium, so as to form large reserve fund. Calls on new stock to be paid by shareholders of Bank of Bengal in June next; payment of calls to be made on shareholders of Bank of Bombay by instalments; duties not yet fixed.

No. 7.

COPY TELEGRAM of 18th March to Bank of Bombay in reply to cipher Message of 16th.

Quite prepared to accept general proposition to receive payment of allotted capital by instalments. If letter of 18th contains no definite proposal on this subject my directors will offer terms. Send on telegram to "Times" London, transmitted of date to you for that purpose.

(Dated 23rd March 1867)

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 19th instant, with enclosures, relative to the proceedings of the Bank of Bengal, in correspondence with the Bank of Bombay for the incorporation of the Bank of Bombay into the Bank of Bengal.

When the terms of this contemplated fusion are settled, the ulterior arrangements proposed by the united bank for the transaction of the business of the Government will, no doubt, be duly submitted.

To the Right Honourable Sir S. NORTHCOTE, Bart., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

FORT WILLIAM, 18th April 1867.

SIR,—We have the honour to forward the documents named in the annexed list, and to state that they illustrate the scandalous manner in which the business of the Bank of Bombay was conducted at the period to which the correspondence relates.—We have, &c., (Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE, H. S. MAINE, W. GREY, G. N. TAYLOR, W. N. MASSEY, H. M. DURAND.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to state that the Government of India has been furnished with a copy of a letter, dated 23rd January 1866, from the secretary of the Bank of Bombay to the Government directors of the bank, relating to Mr. F. L. Brown's release, but that the information therein contained is not sufficient.

2. The Governor General in Council desires to be informed precisely what securities were offered by Mr. F. L. Brown, and accepted by the bank, what was their par value, and their market value at the time the loan was made to Mr. Brown, at what rate they were then valued by the bank, also what is their present value.

3. Further, the Government desire to know what will be the precise loss on the bank's transactions with Mr. Brown.—I have, &c. (Signed)
E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 10th February 1866.

From F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1867

SIR,—I am directed to reply to your letter No. 677, dated the 10th February 1866, calling for certain information, and particulars regarding the release granted by the Bank of Bombay to

Finding, then, that they had truly transferred their limbs from the "frying pan to the fire" they quickly set to plunging and splashing in the water and defying to their utmost all attempts to rescue their bodies from a watery grave. Several boats soon surrounded the foaming lot and a brisk encounter took place, nine or ten valuable horses doing their utmost to commit a reprehensible suicide, whilst numerous men were striving as heartily towards the recovery of the property. Latterly, the whole were got ashore, save one that was not accounted for. Of these, we may add, three had been secured by four boats' crews of lascars who had the horses cleaned and cared for and managed to preserve two of them, though one died of the result of its exertions. A Parsee dealer to whom the stock had been consigned learned of this portion of the survivors and soon went to claim the two horses, worth it was supposed some Rs. 1,200. He got possession at once and promised to profit by a hint that he should give the men some present for their trouble. And the native gentleman was as good as his word:—he did not allow the labour of the poor fellows to pass unrewarded, but, in consideration of the property they had saved for him, his generous nature awarded them in all the handsome present of *four rupees*.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

On Saturday evening the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club appeared before the public for the last time this season in Grant Road Theatre and gave a representation of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona." The theatre was well filled. Those who have attended former representations by this Club would no doubt observe a marked improvement in the acting on Saturday night. For amateurs, and especially for gentlemen to whom the language of the play is not their mother tongue, the acting was remarkably good. To apply strict criticism to the representations of this Club would certainly be ungracious, yet the members must, when they come before the public, lay themselves open to a certain amount of criticism. The gentlemen who took the characters of *Valentine* and *Taurio* seemed to appreciate well their parts. The former with a character of rather a trying nature to sustain, generally interpreted his parts with considerable skill, while the Milanese coxcomb was well put upon the stage in the racey acting of the latter gentleman. *Julia's* get up must have struck the audience; she looked exceedingly well in her long dress; though from her somewhat ungraceful and clumsy carriage we are afraid she has not been used to be entangled in European skirts. *Sylvia* and *Protetus* got through their parts happily, though perhaps there was but little feminine grace noticeable either in *Julia's* speech or carriage, and *Protetus* in his soliloquies approached too nearly the mere recitation style, though otherwise he delivered himself well. The *Duke of Milan's* diction was elegant and correct: its effect, however, would have been greater had he spoken just a little slower. We must also take exception to the gesticulation of the *Duke*, and as he is a student of Shakespeare he will no doubt be glad if we refer his notice to one of Hamlet's direction to the players when he says—"Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand thus." We must not forget the really amusing acting of the decidedly clownish *Launce*, as well as that of his fellow *Speed*. The subordinate characters were somewhat awkward and their exponents require a little drilling. Care should be taken not to have *Sylvia* and her scorned *Protetus* found running speedily one after another in a forest at change of scene, as happened on Saturday night! And if a European gentleman is to be allowed to strut across the little bit of forest and enter the robber's den while *Sylvia* is struggling with the thieves he should at all events be required to adopt the ancient costume instead of modern European trousers, coat, and white hat. In speaking of dress we may mention that all the dresses used by the members of the Club in this representation were new and also very suitable. The performance concluded with Fielding's interpretation of Moliere's farce "The Mock Doctor."

COLD-BLOODED MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

YESTERDAY morning at about five o'clock a murder of an extremely cold-blooded nature was committed in the Native Town. The circumstances of the case are these:—A Mussulman syud, named Peershaw Mamonsha, arrived in Bombay some time since from Hydrabad (Sind), and about three weeks ago entered into partnership with a baker named Meerabukus. These two man carried on business in Trimbuck Purushram Street, where they also resided together. About four days ago the syud and the deceased appear to have quarrelled, when some angry words passed between them. According to the prisoner's statement the deceased had on that occasion caught him by the beard and pulled out some of the hairs. The prisoner, like all syuds, prided himself much in his beard, and in consequence of the great insult of having it violated he had had his whole face shaved clean. On Saturday he demanded his share of utensils from Meerabukus, with the intention of breaking up the partnership and going away, but Meerabukus refused to do so. The deceased seems to have been employed by the Municipality as a cart driver, and left the house at 9 o'clock on Saturday night to drive a night soil cart. He returned from his work about three o'clock yesterday morning, when he and Peershaw smoked from a hookah, and then went to sleep. The prisoner, who after committing the murder gave himself up to the authorities, states that when he saw deceased asleep the thought of the indignity to which he had been subjected by the deceased pulling his beard and afterwards in laughing at his shaved face rankled in his breast, and he determined not to let him escape. He then quietly tied Meerabukus's hands to the cot on which he slept with his own waistcloth, and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a long cut from which the entrails protruded. Then, with a callousness which he has displayed ever since, he went to Pydoonee, and ordered a buggy driver to take him to the Collector, to which the buggy-wallah replied that he could not take him to that officer. He then requested to be taken to the commanding officer of a regiment, when the buggy driver conveyed him to Colonel Thacker's bungalow in Marine Lines, where Peershaw coolly intimated that "he had killed a man." Colonel Thacker, of course, was not the proper officer to investigate into such an affair, and he gave the prisoner into the hands of the police authorities.

A coroner's inquest was held to inquire into the circumstances of the case yesterday at the scene of the murder, at which several witnesses were examined. The following are the principal points of interest in the evidence;—

Rujab Ameer knew deceased, was a native of the Punjab, a baker by trade, and 32 years of age. Deceased had been in partnership with prisoner for the last twelve or thirteen days. Peershaw occupied the same room as deceased, and about three days ago deceased said to Peershaw in witness's presence, "You have robbed in my shop, go away." Peershaw then replied "I won't go on this way, give me my share of the business and my cooking utensils, and then I will go." Deceased replied "These cooking utensils belong to my shop. You came hungry and I made you sit here. Now you are going I will not give you anything. If the Sirkar makes me give up the cooking utensils then I will give them to you." Peershaw replied, "I will not go to the Sirkar. I will take them here." Then followed further words between them. Witness also stated that deceased left the shop on Saturday night at seven o'clock for the purpose of going to drive one of the Municipal soil carts, that Peershaw remained behind to sleep at the shop, and witness went home. On Sunday morning, after visiting the bazaar and purchasing some food, witness returned at seven in the morning, saw a crowd round the door of deceased's room, and on going in saw him lying on a cot with his entrails protruding and blood below the cot.

Essoo Dawood deposed that he was a hack buggy-driver and that Peershaw came and engaged his buggy while he was plying for hire at Pydhoonee at five o'clock on Sunday morning. Peershaw told him to drive to the Collector of Bombay's bungalow, saying to drive fast, for he had to give a note to his sahib. When they had reached Coombarwadda prisoner said not to go along that road but to proceed to the Marine Battalion, and again requested him to drive fast. He had the short clasp knife (now produced) in his hand. Witness asked him why he was in such a hurry and he replied that his sahib had come from a hunting expedition, and that he had a note to him. They went to the Marine Lines, where Peershaw got out and went into Colonel Thacker's bungalow. The Colonel came out, and Peershaw then said to him "I have killed a man. You are my father and mother, take this knife." The Colonel then called a sepoy and told him to take Peershaw to the Police Superintendent. Witness saw no spots of blood on Peershaw's clothes, but stated that his manner was excited.

Bawker Ali Yawood Ali, a police sepoy, stated that he was on duty at the Taboot Gully, Marine Lines, on Sunday morning at a quarter to six, when he was called by a regimental sepoy, who handed over the prisoner to him, telling him to take him to the European constable as he had committed a murder. The prisoner had told him that he had murdered the deceased with the knife before the Court.

The inquest was adjourned for further evidence till to-day.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

TRIAL OF O'FARRELL.

(Abridged from the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Henry James O'Farrell, who was arraigned on the 26th March on an indictment which charged him with having on the 12th March, at Middle Har bour, in this colony, wounded with intent to murder Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, and to which indictment he had pleaded "Not Guilty," was on the 30th March brought up for trial before His Honour Mr. Justice Cheeke at the Central Criminal Court, Sydney.—The Court was crowded, and large numbers of the public anxiously sought for but could not gain admittance. Mr. Attorney-General Martin and Mr. Solicitor-General Isaacs appeared for the Crown; prisoner was defended by Mr. Aspinall (of Melbourne), and Mr. Dalley, instructed by Mr. Pavey (of Melbourne.)

After the opening address by the Attorney General, evidence was called. In the course of the evidence for the Crown (which was precisely to the same effect as that which was taken at the preliminary examination,) Dr. Watson recalled, said—Had it not been for the diverging of the bullet, it would have killed His Royal Highness. I consider His Royal Highness is not entirely free from danger yet.

Mr. Dalley asked His Honour to allow the counsel for the defence a few minutes for conference. The request was complied with; and after the lapse of about twenty minutes, counsel for the prisoner proceeded to call evidence for the defence.

Caroline Allen, examined by Mr. Dalley.—I am related to prisoner; I am his sister. I am the wife of an officer of the Victorian Government, and reside near Emerald-hill. I am younger than the prisoner. He has been under my observation for twelve or thirteen years. He was about ten years of age when he left home. He left home permanently. We were then residing in Melbourne, with my father and mother. I was not married then. He went to England, and I in the meantime went into the country, and I did not see him again till fourteen or fifteen years after. He went for his education. I am quite sure my calculations of time are correct. He was in Melbourne, part of the time, not at home, and studying for the law, and I was up the country. He was about three or four years in Melbourne studying, whilst I was up the country. I include in that period of fourteen or fifteen years the period of his residence in Melbourne as well as his residence in Europe. He was studying for the law first, and he left that to study for the church. He was then about seventeen years of age. Before he went to Europe he had received some training in the Roman Catholic Church. I did not see him very soon after his return from Europe. It must have been fully ten years, I think. It was about four years ago that I first saw him after his return from Europe. The first time I saw him in Melbourne I noticed that he was very restless, very excitable, and seemed always to like to talk upon one subject. He had a brother residing in Melbourne. I mean he was continually talking on one subject alone. It was in reference to his conversation on the one subject that I noticed particularly his restlessness, uneasiness and excitability. He had sustained some pecuniary losses by the departure of his brother. He seemed to feel it very much. I next saw him at St. Kilda. He had the same restless manner as before, and could not sit still. His mind and conversation were directed to the same subject. For a period of six months after that I did not see him or hear anything from him; this would bring me up to January, 1867, up to which time I heard nothing of him.

Mr. Dalley.—What did you then hear of him?

The Attorney General objected to evidence in reply to this question.

Mr. Dalley argued that when a plea of insanity was set up they were not bound strictly by those rules of evidence that applied in other matters; and that they were entitled, as far as they possibly could, to get in evidence of the whole life of the person whose insanity was in issue before the Court, in any way they could obtain it.

The evidence was called to prove the prisoner's state of mind, and to afford the ground for inferring hereditary insanity transmitted from the grandfather.

His Honour.—I consider the evidence is no admissible.

The examination of the witness resumed.—In consequence of a letter I saw, I went from Melbourne to Ballarat, in company of my sister, Mrs. Lance. I first saw him at doctors and a chemist, and afterwards my brother, in my brother's house, attached to his store. He did not know me at first. He was awake. It was about twelve o'clock in the day. My sister and myself entered the room together. He was in bed at the time. Two doctors were there, and Mr. Russell came afterwards. He did not recognise us at first. His non-recognition of us lasted for a few minutes, and then he cried very much. He was very much neglected, and had refused admittance to everybody for a week. He said he had been poisoned by the doctors. The doctors had only been attending him for a short time, I believe. I don't know that of my own knowledge. He told me he had been poisoned, in the presence of the doctors, who were in the room with him. He said that they went to the chemist's shop and mixed up medicine out of all the bottles and gave it to him. The doctor said he ought to have a strait-jacket at once. The doctors were Dr. Witcombe and Dr. Butler. They were in practice at Ballarat, and are there still, I think. We did not like to do what the doctors advised us to do, but we got a man to attend him in his own house. I forget the name of the man. It was not O'Brien. O'Brien was my brother's storeman at the time, and was there, but was not the man we hired specifically to attend upon him. O'Brien was in his service when we came to Ballarat. [A person was called into court and witness's attention was directed to him.] This is O'Brien. We remained at Ballarat with the prisoner about a fortnight. My sister was there all the time. Prisoner told me once that the man we had hired to watch him would come into his bed, and that he would sleep outside, and in the morning he came in shivering all over with an opossum rug on, and said he had been sleeping outside. He was very bad after it, and we thought he would die. This was about a week after we went to him. He was not incoherent in his conversation, but used to speak properly. You would not think there was anything the matter with him. He took an unaccountable dislike to my sister, who was very kind to him, and could not bear her near him. He used to cover his head with the bedclothes or his handkerchief, or anything he had, when she came near him. My sister is a little older than he is, and he had never manifested any dislike of her before. I saw him looking at some pistols one-day, and he said then that he would shoot himself. A banker he had sent for visited him about this time. The banker's name was Mr. Jones, and I think he was the manager of the Union Bank. I think he called about some advance of money. After he had been with the prisoner a little time, the manager rushed out, shaking and exclaiming, 'Oh, he's mad; he's mad!' I saw the prisoner just afterwards. He was very much excited. He tried to get the man we had hired to watch him out of the room. He did not go anywhere while we were at Ballarat, but he told us that an old woman in an oyster saloon had given him poison. He spoke of this continually. He said this old woman had poisoned him, and that she used to come outside his room every night and call him. He said she came to his window and called him by his name, and that he would like to kill her if he could see her. He had an epileptic fit one afternoon. He was sitting taking some beef-tea and talking to me when it seized him. He was very bad, and suffered a great deal. He had another fit about seven o'clock the same evening. They both were very violent, and he got quite black about the chest. We got a Dr. Icely, who lived near, to attend him then. The doctor quite gave him up, and he received the last sacraments of the church that night. I never heard the prisoner mention politics at all. He talked more about mining shares than anything else. He had lost a great deal of money by them, and I used to read the prices of them for him every day in the papers. I never heard him speak of political matters. The only time I ever heard him speak of Fenianism was once when I mentioned it, and then he said "Don't call it 'Fenianism,' call it 'Fennianism.'" He has never been in America. He went to Ireland to see his sister when he first went home, but he only remained there a few days. When he left Ireland first he was a baby in arms. His only knowledge of Ireland was obtained when he was a boy. When we went to Melbourne from Ballarat he took him with us. He was to stay at St. Kilda. He consented to the arrangement, and knew that he was to go to change. He went there on his arrival, but only remained one night. He said [illegible] drove him mad, and he could not stay [illegible] an hotel. There were a few mosquitoes [illegible] nothing to torment any one. He got up at daybreak in the morning, and went to an hotel at St. Kilda. He then came to me, and asked me to recommend him some nice quiet house to sleep in I told him of one, and he went, but used to come and take his meals with me. He went to an hotel near my house to sleep. He was always very kind and affectionate, and he used to take the children out every day. He was very fond of children and music. This lasted for about six weeks. I used to go with him to the theatre and exhibition, and all those places. He searched about for a house, and said that he would buy one, and retire from business for a year. He proposed to purchase a house from a Mr. Solomon. I went with him to see the house. It was not near mine. We saw Mrs. Solomon there and the prisoner said he liked the house, and would take it. He talked about it frequently up to the time he went back to Ballarat. He returned to Ballarat in about six weeks' time. In the beginning of April last year we received information from Ballarat concerning him. We had telegrams sent us—three telegrams in one day. We got two telegrams from friends and one from the police. In consequences of receiving these telegrams I went to Ballarat on the same night. We arrived at Ballarat between eleven and twelve, by the last train. I saw the prisoner immediately afterwards at his own place, in bed. I think when we first went in he was asleep, but he woke soon after. He was not glad to see us, but said we had better return to Melbourne at once. My son was with me. He is about eighteen years of age. The prisoner expressed displeasure at our coming up, and said he did not wish to see us. He said he was suffering from the effects of the poison administered by the doctors and the old woman. The doctors were not then in attendance upon him. He said his illness was the result of what they had given him formerly. I did not call in any doctor at first. I remained with him four days, and during that time he seemed moody, and took a dislike to me. He would only have my son with him. He had never before manifested any dislike to me, but was always gentle and affectionate. The second day he had another fit—epileptic fit—a very bad one. The doctor told me to send him to a lunatic asylum, as there was nothing else for him. He was taken to the Ballarat Hospital. He was there for two days. It was twelve o'clock at night when the attack came on. During the two days that the prisoner was in the hospital, he did not know where he was. He fancied that he was in Melbourne, and asked me why I had let him be kidnapped at the corner of Elizabeth street, in that city. During the whole of the time he was in entire oblivion as to where he was. He said the hospital was a good place, but that he could not stand the noise of it. He was under the impression that he was at an hotel in Melbourne. He could not be made to understand that he was anywhere else. I returned to Melbourne, and saw him a fortnight after wards. He came to my house very early one morning at four o'clock. He made a great noise, knocking at the street door. I went and let him in. He was at that time quite quiet again. I had a conversation with him when he so came to my house, and I found that he had forgotten all that had occurred during the six preceding weeks. He had forgotten all the negotiations about the purchase of the house, and he persisted that he had not been to the Exhibition, although he had been there on several different days. When he was at Melbourne at that time he stayed at an hotel. He, however, used to come and see me frequently. It was during his seizure, and before this last visit to me, that he had forgotten what had occurred to him. He was not violent when he came down to Melbourne, but he seemed only to care to speak on one subject—the losses he had sustained by my brother. I never heard him allude to Collins. I never allowed him to go out with my children after he had had that seizure. I considered him to be mad. I never went out with him myself. It was in September, last year, that he left Melbourne. When he went away he did not say where he was going. He never took leave of me. He said that he would come back and say good-bye, but he did not do so. I heard from him afterwards—when he was at Rockhampton and when he was at Sydney. I heard from him now and then. I supplied him with money for the cost of his living. I did so repeatedly, and am now providing for his defence. He had pistols and swords and daggers about him when he was in Melbourne. Cross-examined.—It was in September last year that the prisoner left Melbourne. I received several communications from him after he left—one letter from Rockhampton and eight or nine letters from him at Sydney, asking for remittances in money. I always destroyed these letters. The letters were kind letters. There was nothing else remarkable about them except that they asked for money. I do not know that he used to drink—not until within the last two years. During the last two years I observed that he used to drink—that he took too much. When I saw him first at Ballarat he appeared to be labouring under the influence of drink. The doctors who attended him said to me that he was labouring under "delirium tremens." He wished to have brandy, and it was sometimes given to him. The prisoner was (at Ballarat) carrying on a large hay and corn store. During the six weeks he was in Melbourne he occasionally drank brandy, but I never saw him the worse for it. He was always speaking about the losses sustained by my brother. With reference to that subject he spoke irrationally. He spoke quite rationally upon all other subjects. He used to speak of having lent my brother money, and said he did not know how he should get on after my brother's losses. There was nothing irrational in the remarks he made. On the last occasion he came to Melbourne I observed he had lost his memory. I never observed such a thing before. The doctors told me he had sustained a concussion of the brain. On the second occasion he remained in Melbourne five months—until November. During that time he took long solitary walks every evening. I did not observe whether during that time he used to drink to excess. He told me his agent supplied him with the means of living. During the five months he was in Melbourne he never appeared to be short of money. On one evening he asked me for a few shillings. When he left Melbourne in September he was going. He told me he could not get any money. About a month previous he told me he was going to commence business again in Ballarat, if he could procure means. He did not ask me for assistance, but he asked my brother-in-law for assistance. My brother would not lend him money because he thought something was the matter with him. After he left in September I received a letter from him. I received a letter from him.

After two other witnesses, whose evidence was intended to prove insanity,

Walter Martin was examined.—I am a commission agent. I was at Ballarat from the beginning of 1864 to the beginning of 1866. I knew the prisoner in 1865. There was always a peculiarity in the prisoner's manner, especially in his style of conversation. He was apt to break off, and was at times excitable. He seemed apt to break off, and was at times excitable. I knew him up to the very nervous and excitable. I saw him up to the very nervous and excitable. I knew him up to the time I left Ballarat, in March, 1867. I saw the prisoner in the month of April, 1867, in Melbourne. I had some conversation with him on many occasions, and I noticed that the peculiarities of his manner had increased to a considerable extent. He used to stop in the middle of a sentence, and go on to something else. He told me he had had a brain fever and that while he was lying insensible at Ballarat he was robbed right and left. I noticed that he had got much thinner. There was always something peculiar in the expression of his countenance I saw him occasionally in Melbourne up to July, 1867, and more lately I went to see him at his lodgings at Emerald hill. His peculiarities of manner were very noticeable there. He told me that he was educated for a priest, and had taken the vow of celibacy. He said that in answer to a question of mine as to why he did not marry and settle. I noticed the peculiarities in his manner every time I saw him. I next saw him in Sydney about the end of August or the middle of September. I met him in the street, and had a conversation with him. I told him I was surprised to see him here. He said he had come to see the place. His manner was just the same. I saw him frequently after this—I can't say how often, but very frequently—up to the very night before the assassination took place. He seemed to have no occupation, but merely walked about Sydney doing nothing. About September I had a conversation with him, and he told me he intended to go to Queensland the next day. He wished me good-bye. Afterwards I met him again, and he told me I thought he had gone to Queensland. He said he had gone down board the vessel, but had lain down in a cabin and fallen asleep, and the vessel had started without him. I fancy that his peculiarities of manner increased after the arrival in Sydney of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. He has had conversations with me about the Duke of Edinburgh. His first conversation with me about the Duke took place about a week after His Royal Highness arrived, in front of the Commercial Bank. I asked him if he had seen the Prince. He said he had, and he had been most anxious to see His Royal Highness, and that he might do so he had taken a room at the Circular Quay, and had remained there all the night before he was expected to arrive, so anxious was he to see His Royal Highness. He did not, at the time, state at what hotel it was that he had hired this room. He said that he had been so anxious to see the Duke of Edinburgh, that I was expected, that he had sat up all night. He said that he had seen the Prince and that he was a fine young fellow. I saw the prisoner O'Farrell after that, but I cannot remember when. On several occasions when I saw him after the Prince's arrival, the Prince's name was mentioned. He spoke of His Royal Highness in very favourable terms. I remember having a conversation with O'Farrell on the occasion of the ball at the Pavilion. He said that he wished to go and asked me if I could lend him a suit of clothes, as he wished to go to the ball, as he thought he would see a friend, of whom he would be able to borrow some money. He wished me to make arrangements for him to borrow such a suit to go to the ball in. I did see about the matter, and it was arranged with parties that he might have the use of a suit of clothes on depositing a sum of money. I saw him the next day after the ball at Cohen's, and asked him if he had been to the ball. He said, "No, I did not get the money for the clothes, so I did not go." I think O'Farrell's peculiarities of manner augmented whilst he was at Sydney. We had many conversations together, and occasionally we did speak on political subjects. This kind of discussion, or rather conversation, was sometimes begun by him and sometimes by me. We frequently spoke together of Fenianism. He used to ridicule anything approaching to the Fenian movement, deprecating it on all occasions. I never heard him speak in any way disrespectfully of the Queen or of the Royal Family. He never spoke of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh except in terms of respect and of affection. He frequently had conversations with different people on the condition of Ireland, and often had great fun with them about it.

Henry Long Lewis deposed—I reside in Sydney, and am foreman in a baking establishment. I know the prisoner. I became acquainted with him on Christmas morning last, at the Clarendon Hotel. I met him frequently after that, and used to walk about the town with him. I considered him to be rather an eccentric person. I saw him on one occasion at Skinner's Hotel. He told me that he had bought a revolver, some percussion caps, some powder, and some bullets. I remarked that people would think that he was a Fenian. He explained to me after that, that some person had taken those things out of his room—that they had pawned them for 15s, and that he had got possession of the ticket. He asked me my opinion of Fenianism, and I said that I thought they were a set of —— scoundrels. I said also that I thought it was well to have hanged the men at Manchester and that it would have been better to have been more severe with the Fenians at first; that there would have been no trouble with them. He asked me whether I was a Protestant or a Catholic, and I answered that I was a Protestant. On this O'Farrell said to me, "That accounts for the answer which you have just given to me." This was ten days or a fortnight before the Prince was shot—before the 12th inst. He made the remark to me, "What a fine strapping young man the Prince is," and I assented to the remark. He then turned off the subject in a rather abrupt manner, and began to allude to what he had seen in France, and in other places where he had travelled. He frequently used to talk in that sort of way. He would begin a topic, and before he had done with the subject so introduced he would pass on to speak of something else. He used to break off suddenly when he had begun to speak. He asked me if I had ever been in Trinity College, Dublin, and he gave me to understand that he had been a bachelor of arts in that university, yet he afterwards told me that he had never been there at all. When I heard what had occurred I went voluntarily to the office of the Inspector-General of Police and told what I knew of the man, feeling disgusted that I should have been associated with him.

The case for the defence having been concluded.

The counsel for the prosecution called.

Dr. Joseph Colville, a surgeon in the Royal Navy.—On the 8th of last month I went to the Clarendon Hotel, at the corner of George and Hunter streets, and remained there about sixteen days. I saw the prisoner there. I saw him at nearly every meal. I frequently conversed with him on various subjects, I remember on one occasion, after reading in the paper that a steamer had been ordered from Adelaide to meet a Fenian cruiser, the prisoner got very excited, and said he hoped the Fenian vessel might get safe, and every one on board drowned; he said he hoped it would be the reverse. I always found him very intelligent. I never in any single instance observed anything irrational about him. He appeared to have a well-regulated mind. On another occasion, a few days afterwards, when he was talking about Fenianism, I told him I could not sit and hear such remarks made, and he never attempted anything of the kind again. I told him I was a navy officer, and could not hear him speaking in favour of the Fenians. He said the Fenians were perfectly right in blowing up Clerkenwell Gaol, and it was then I made the remark to him. I conversed with him every day on a variety of subjects, but I never observed any peculiarity in his talk. One morning, after the fancy dress ball at the theatre he was excited. He told me that he had purchased a ticket, and that some person who had it had got drunk, and he could not get it. He appeared much annoyed. Very few persons were present on that occasion. By Mr Dalley.—I have been a surgeon in the Royal Navy for five years. I have been in the navy twenty one years. I became acquainted with the prisoner the first day I came to Sydney. I have attended persons of insane mind. On the morning after the fancy dress ball prisoner was much excited and apparently very much annoyed. The only occasion on which I saw him very excited was when I spoke about the Fenian cruiser. I never saw him very excited on any other occasion. I did not perceive his excitement commence until I remarked that I hoped the Fenian cruiser would be sunk. He manifested his excitement by getting nervous, and by half indistinct remarks. He trembled slightly. At last he said he hoped it might be the reverse—that the Fenian cruiser might sink the other vessel. He said this in a moderate tone of voice. "Delirium tremens," if often repeated, would affect the brain and intellect. Supposing the attacks of "delirium tremens to have ceased—that there was nothing of them remaining—and that there was a total oblivion of circumstances which preceded the attack, the brain, I think, would be affected by the "delirium tremens." Supposing the two epileptic fits of excessive violence had occurred during the delirious attack, it would be no criterion as to the softening of the brain. Epilepsy has been known to exist for a lifetime, and has no such effect as the softening of the brain. Epilepsy can exist without insanity. In some cases epilepsy might be the forerunner of insanity. I have read no particular books treating of insanity.

Mr. Dalley.—Do you believe the combination of insanity with epilepsy furnishes evidence of decided incurability?

Examination continued.—Epilepsy is not always an accompaniment of insanity.

After a number of other witnesses had been examined with the object of disproving the allegation of insanity. The Court adjourned until the following morning.

TUESDAY, 31st March.

Mr. Charles Watkins having been called for the Crown, and duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I have at present no particular employment, but am seeking a situation up the country; I have been residing in Sydney since the 21st of last month; I have been living at the Clarendon Hotel; I have known the prisoner there since the last week in last month; I was at the picnic at Clontarf on the 12th of March; I saw the Duke of Edinburgh there, and I also saw the prisoner there; on that particular day I saw the prisoner first on board the steamer going down to the picnic; I was talking with him then, and up to within a quarter of an hour of the time that the Prince was shot; I was with him for several hours on that day; during the whole of that time that I was with him I observed nothing peculiar in his conduct; I do not remember what we were talking of; this man at luncheon time in the tent, said he wished to get behind the Duke; he said, "Let us get behind the Duke,—let us go round to the other side;" this I declined to do, saying that I did not wish to make myself conspicuous; at that time—that is during the luncheon—there was some talk about putting some gentlemen out who were preventing ladies from sitting down, and I said I would assist in putting some of the gentlemen out if it should be found to be necessary; I and the prisoner were speaking together of this; the prisoner said to me. "Will you stick to me if there is a row?" I said I would—supposing, of course, that he was only referring to the anticipated row in the event of certain people being put out; the prisoner said, "Will you swear that you will stick to me?" and I said that I would; I supposed that he was speaking about that particular matter. The prisoner then went round to go out, but I did not go with him, not wishing to make myself conspicuous by going too near to the Prince. I did not then know what was the prisoner's name, but I had had three or four conversations with him at different times before the occasion I have been alluding to; on one occasion I was present at a conversation of which the prisoner took part. It had been reported that a Fenian cruiser had come to this quarter of the world to intercept the ship that was taking some Fenian prisoners to Western Australia; Dr. Caldwell was present at the time. Dr. Caldwell said he hoped that the Fenian cruiser would be sunk, and the prisoner (with much excitement) said that he hoped that the ship of war would be sunk first. There was nothing very remarkable about what the prisoner then said, except that he was much excited.

The case being closed Mr. Aspinwall addressed the jury at great length and Mr. Martin spoke in reply.

His Honour then proceeded to sum up.

The jury retired at twenty-six minutes to three After an absence of about an hour they returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner, in a firm and decided tone, said he had nothing to say.

His Honour, before passing sentence of death, addressed the prisoner as follows:—"Henry James O'Farrell, the jury have found you guilty, under the information which the Crown preferred against you, that is, of wounding the person of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh with intent to murder him, and happily for you, in the position in which you are placed, you have been defended by the able counsel who have appeared for you. The jury have well considered the evidence which was adduced by the counsel on your behalf, but they have felt themselves bound to return a verdict against you Except from the evidence adduced, I know nothing, nor could I know anything, of your previous life which might suggest to me any remarks, either in palliation or mitigation of the penalty, strength and vigour, who has deliberately attempted to take the life of a fond and youthful son of our beloved and revered Queen. Before I proceed presently to pass the sentence of the Court let me beseech you by every remembrance of whatever has been virtuous or good in your past life; let me entreat you by any, the faintest trace of true religion which may now be in your heart, to reflect upon the vast amount of sorrow and suffering which your cruel hand would have caused, if your murderous design had been successful. Consider what unutterable horror and shame would have fallen upon this colony if the providential care of Almighty God had not defeated your attempt. Contemplate the awful grief and anguish of the Queen if one of her beloved and innocent children (innocent even of any evil thought against you or your race) had been thus torn by your ruthless hand from her widowed heart. Let me implore you to employ the short period of your remaining life in such reflections as I have suggested, and especially in studying that callous insensibility of heart which must have originally led you to your crime. Although, happily, your murderous intent was not accomplished, I hold out to you not the least hope of remission of the sentence of death. For not only am I unable to discover any, even the slightest circumstance upon which I could recommend any such remission; but it must also be manifest to the whole world that all men like you, whose evil hearts may be harbouring and nurturing similar murderous intentions, and similar traitorous designs, should be taught by your sad fate how swift, unerring, and stern is the punishment which all civilised nations must inflict upon such a terrible crime as yours. Let me again exhort you to make the best use of the short time that may remain to you in life and at once apply to those ministers of religion who may willingly assist you in your sorrowful meditations. It only remains for me now to pronounce the sentence of law for the crime of which you have been convicted.

His Honour then, in the usual form, passed sentence of death upon the prisoner.

Whilst His Honour was addressing him, the prisoner appeared but little moved; the only perceptible change being a tremulousness of the muscles of his face. He observed a calm, quiet, and respectful demeanour throughout the trial.

The Court then adjourned.

PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

O'Farrell's legal advisers, acting under the instructions of his sister, forwarded a petition to the Governor. They sent to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred a copy, and she herself forwarded to him, in a private letter, a direct appeal.

THE EXECUTION.

(Sydney Morning Herald, 21st April.)

THE terrible penalty of the law for the crime committed by the assassin O'Farrell upon the person of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, at Clontarf, on the 12th March, was exacted at Darlinghurst gaol this morning, and the convicted felon died an ignominious death upon the scaffold. The authorities, not knowing what desperate deeds might be attempted, made arrangements for any outbreak that could possibly occur, and in addition to a large number of police, who were for the most part stationed in the Lunatic Receiving House opposite the western wall of the gaol, they had a large body of soldiers of the 50th Regiment posted in the Court-house. It is hardly necessary to say that although large crowds of people congregated in the vicinity of the gaol, the utmost decorum and good order prevailed. A large number of gentlemen, including members of the Legislature, Justices of the Peace, and well-known private citizens, were admitted into the gaol by order of the Sheriff, and when the execution took place there were upwards of a hundred persons present. We understand that O'Farrell slept soundly all night, as he has been accustomed to do since his incarceration, and up to the last he preserved that cheerfulness of manner that he has exhibited ever since his arrest. It is so far satisfactory to know that within the last few days he several times expressed gladness that the attempt upon the Duke's life did not inflict a mortal wound and he stated, moreover, that if he were liberated he would not attempt it again, but should consider the life of his Royal Highness sacred. He also gave expression to a feeling of satisfaction that the Duke did not go to New Zealand, as he feared that another attempt upon his life would have been made there. O'Farrell rose at about six o'clock this morning, and conducted himself as he has been accustomed to do since his conviction; but at the hour for the execution approached he wrung his hands with the officers of the gaol who had been in attendance upon him, and thanked them for the kindness and consideration with which they had treated him. Shortly after eight o'clock the Rev. J. Dwyer, Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol, arrived, and remained some time in conversation with the prisoner. As the sound of the bell striking nine o'clock died away, the executioners, Elliot and Ward, entered the cell in which the prisoner was confined and commenced to pinion him. At the termination of the process, a procession was formed, and the solemn "cortiege" began to move towards the gallows, which was erected in the usual place, in the corner of the yard near the workshop and kitchen. The prisoner, who walked by the side of the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, was preceded by two of the officers of the gaol, and followed by the sheriff (Mr. M'Lean), the governor of the gaol (Mr. Read), the under-sheriff, the visiting magistrate, and other officials. The spectators looked in vain upon the face of the culprit for any indication of emotion; but it was observed that his lips moved in response to the prayers which were being offered by his rev. attendant. On arrival at the foot of the gallows the prisoner and attendant priest knelt a few moments in prayer, and then O'Farrell rose and mounted with a quick step—which might almost be called a run—the steps to the scaffold. One of the executioners took hold of his arm with a view to assist the pinioned man up the steps, but the latter spurned the proffered help and appeared to regard the touch of the grim functionary as an insult. On reaching the platform the minister of religion offered another short prayer, which was inaudible to the spectators, and then finally shaking hands with the condemned culprit left him to his fate. It was confidently expected by many persons that the prisoner would make a statement on the scaffold, but no word did he utter after he had shaken hands with the clergyman who had been attending him. The adjustment of the rope and drawing the white cap over the unhappy man's head were but the work of a few seconds, and barely had these preparations been made by one of the executioners than the other withdrew the bolt and O'Farrell fell a lifeless mass, his neck having evidently been broken by the sudden jerk. The only motion observable in the body was a slight drawing up of the feet immediately after the drop fell, but this was simply the action of the muscles without conscious pain. It will be seen from the foregoing that while there was an absence of everything like bravado in the demeanour of the prisoner in the last hour of life, he met his richly merited doom in the most calm, cool and collected manner. It was evident that he was entirely self-possessed to the last moment. After hanging about half an hour, the body was cut down, and it is understood, handed over to the order of his sister for interment.

STATEMENT LEFT BY O'FARRELL.

EXECUTION OF O'FARRELL.

The following is a correct copy of the statement left by O'Farrell:—

"Being now about to appear before my Creator, I feel it my duty to give expression to my heartfelt sorrow at the grievous crime I have committed. From the very bottom of my heart do I grieve for what I have done. I have hitherto said that I was one of many who were prepared to do the deed had I not done it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man, or any body of men, who had for their object the taking of the life of the Duke of Edinburgh; neither was I in any other than in an indirect manner connected with any organisation, in Ireland or elsewhere, which is known by the name of the Fenian organisation. I wish, moreover, distinctly to assert, that there was not a single human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I meditated on, and, through the merciful providence of God, failed in carrying into effect, the death of the Duke of Edinburgh. I have written to the printers of two Irish periodicals an address to the people of Ireland. So certain was I of the death of the Duke of Edinburgh, that I stated therein that which I believed would be the fact; and I think I have more than implied that I was but one of an organisation to carry the same into effect. I need but say that the truth of the latter portion rests upon a slighter foundation than the former; in fact, that, unless from mere hearsay, I have no foundation for stating that there was a Fenian organisation in North South Wales. From continually thinking and talking of what I may still be allowed to call the wrongs of Ireland, I became excited, and filled with enthusiasm on the subject, and it was then under the influence of these feelings that I attempted to perpetrate the deed for which I am now justly called upon to suffer.—H. J. O'Farrell.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ALFRED FROM SYDNEY FOR ENGLAND.

Monday, the 6th April, will be memorable in the annals of New South Wales,—as the day on which the gallant Sailor Prince left the colony for the mother country. Our readers scarcely need to be reminded here that the original intention of His Royal Highness was to visit New Zealand and other places before returning to England, and that intention was frustrated by the effect of a crime, committed by a miscreant whose name throughout the long future of the Australian colonies will be synonymous with infamy—a crime, whose enormity words are weak to express.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning

It was found, however, that when the water in the lake had gone down at several of the most dangerous leaks were still running, and that the water would not sink low enough to enable me to get in the puddle facing deep enough to intercept them; or in other words that if only the recommendation of the Committee were carried out, the embankment would be in a but little better state than it was before. With your consent therefore I sunk a puddle trench about fifteen feet deep at the foot of the puddle facing recommended by the Committee, and I am happy to say that as this puddle trench was being put in we could from day to day observe a visible reduction in the amount of leakage through the dam. Owing to the dilatoriness of the contractors for the works, and also to the extra amount of work involved by the construction of this puddle trench, great exertions had to be made so as to get the work finished before the monsoon set in. However, with the efficient assistance rendered by Mr. Hoadley, the contractor, and by the exertions of the energetic Superintendent of the Waterworks, Mr. Pyne, the work was completed before the rains.

As the water rose after the rains set in, it was satisfactory to observe that all the old dangerous leaks were stopped, and the embankment may now be pronounced to be in a tolerably safe state.

The greatest danger we had to contend with in this work was the chance that when the puddling was half done and epidemic might break out amongst the labourers, who numbered at one time more than 2,000. If this had taken place it would have been impossible to predict what would have happened, as, owing to the notoriously unhealthy reputation which the place has, it is probable that the coolies would have left in a body. By adopting the simple precaution of stationing an Apothecary on the works, with strict injunctions to send at once to Bombay every man who might show any symptoms of disease, the men were kept in good health, and there was only one death (from heat apoplexy) during the progress of the work.

The cost of this work was estimated at Rs. 30,000, but owing to the puddle trench being afterwards found necessary the cost of the works amounted to Rs. 46,000. This sum, as well as any others which may from time to time be necessary to preserve the Vehar Lake, should, I submit, be deducted from the debt due to Government for these works.

Report on extension of Waterworks nearly ready.

I need not here enter into any detail as to the water supply of the town, as I hope very shortly to submit a report on this question. In the Appendix will be found information relating to the working of the department during the years 1866 and 1867, from which it will be seen that the work is rapidly increasing.

Great trouble has been taken to suppress irrigation with water taken from the Vehar mains, and owing to the introduction of stringent rules on this subject, enforcing the use of meters, as well as the punishment of certain parties who were detected unlawfully using water for garden purposes, the supply of water during the past year has been ample, and the outlying districts of Colaba and Malabar Hill have been kept fairly supplied, and comparatively few complaints have been received.

During the year 1866, 1,305 applications were made for new connections, and 942 disconnections were made. During 1867, 1,277 new connections were made, and 501 disconnections, leaving during these two years a balance of 1,139 new connections in favour of the Waterworks.

Drainage of Bombay.

The drainage of Bombay has been somewhat improved during the last two years, although the progress made towards a final settlement of the question has not been at all equal to my expectations. Several minor drains have been constructed, but the main works which have been completed are portions of the Fort system of sewers, the new low-level drain across the Flats to Lovegrove Sluices, and the outlet sewer through the Back Bay Reclamation at Sonapoor. Detailed plans and sections of these drains were given in your annual report of last year, and I need only add that the works contracted for were done within the estimated amounts.

Owing to the accidental omission of the word "overland" from the indent ordering the pumps for the Lovegrove pumping station, the large centrifugal-pumps which were to have been sent by Suez were sent round the Cape; we were therefore compelled, up to the beginning of the monsoon of 1867, to use the best pumps we could procure in Bombay; these were not quite equal to the work, so that although the nuisance of the open main-drain was lessened from February 1867 to June of that year, yet it was not until the arrival of the large new pumps from England that the nuisance was fairly put an end to.

Pumping Station at Lovegrove.

It now seems almost incredible that in a large and wealthy city like Bombay there should have existed to the windward of the city a huge open drain of four acres in extent, in which, and on the adjoining Flats nearly the whole sewage of the city was allowed to collect forming a pestilential swamp of about fifty acres in extent, rendering many of the adjoining parts of the town almost uninhabitable from the disgusting stench emitted from it. This state of things, however, was allowed to continue until you took charge, although many schemes for getting rid of the nuisance had from time to time been brought forward during the last twenty years.

Dr. Buist proposed that the main-drain should be flushed out with sea-water, whilst others proposed that it should all be covered over. The first plan would have been inefficient, and the last would have been very expensive. By the substitution, however, of a small low-level sewer, or a sewer with a sufficient fall to run the sewage rapidly to a pumping station at the sea end of the drain, the improvement was rendered possible, and the sewage of the town is now sent out of the island as rapidly as it is produced.

The late Municipal Commissioners also determined to pump out the main-drain, and for this purpose they ordered out a windmill, which was intended to work a centrifugal-pump. As, however, there was about three times more sewage in the drain than the pump could lift, and as it is chiefly when there was little or no breeze that the stench was most intolerable, and when of course the windmill could hardly be expected to work, I declined to recommend that it should be erected.

Pumping Engines, &c. at Lovegrove.

The pumps used at the steam-pumping station at Lovegrove are Gwynne's centrifugal-pumps, and a chain-pump specially constructed for the work by Messrs. Morland & Co., of London. At first I recommended that centrifugal-pumps should be used exclusively, as it has been stated that they have given the best results; it is fortunate, however, that you allowed a chain-pump to be ordered out, as otherwise the sewage could not have been kept down. The reasons why centrifugal-pumps have not succeeded with us are numerous: the gratings at the foot valves are liable to foul, and as the power of suction of these pumps is not great, the flow of water is much impeded, insomuch that I have often, owing to this cause, seen the pumps bringing up only about one-half the proper amount of water. The belting also, owing to the high velocity at which it is worked, requires to be carefully watched and frequently tightened up. Although these may appear to be slight defects at home, where intelligent labour is available, yet out here they are serious, as nothing can persuade the native engineemen but that the engine is doing its full work so long as it turns round.

The chain-pump always lifts the full quantity of water due to the number of strokes of the engine, whether it is going fast or slow, and it brings at times the most cumbersome articles which may happen to float down the drain; on one occasion it brought up a cane basket, I foot 6 inches in diameter, and on another a small live turtle. As the velocity, at which it works, is not great, the belting requires comparatively little attention.

In short I have no hesitation in stating the result of our experience has been that, with the same expenditure of coal, the chain-pump has lifted about 50 per cent. more water than the centrifugal-pump, and that for steady work such as this a well-constructed chain-pump can be depended upon to work for weeks without stopping, whereas a centrifugal-pump requires to be frequently stopped for repairs.

I am well aware that in many cases centrifugal-pumps are to be preferred, but in the present instance the advantages of the chain-pump are so great that I hope next year, when the new chain-pumps arrive, we shall be enabled to dispense altogether with centrifugal ones.

A very curious circumstance was observed in connection with the centrifugal-pumps which, so far as I know, has never before been noticed, and that is that when two centrifugal-pumps are placed alongside each other in one well-hole, as soon as one begins to draw water the other nearly ceases doing so, although it may be revolving with the same, if not greater, velocity than formerly. For instance, when we had one centrifugal-pump constructed to lift 2,3000 gallons per minute driven by its engine, and another of 3,300 gallons per minute geared on to another engine, it was found that although the first might have been working very well, yet when the second or larger pump was set to work the smaller one ceased to draw water. The same is the case when the chain-pump is working, when the centrifugal-pump instead of drawing 2,300 or 2,500 gallons, per minute, only draws about one-half that amount.

The amount of sewage requiring to be pumped varies from 150,000 gallons per hour during the night to 222,000 per hour during the day. The chain-pump is kept steadily working day and night, and when the sewage rises in the drain another engine is set to work a centrifugal-pump of a nominal power of 2,400 gallons, but which only works up to little more than one-half that amount.

Municipal Workshops.

The necessity of having an efficient staff for repairing these pumps, as also the enormous per centage which is charged for "profit" by machinists, &c. in Bombay, necessitated the erection of properly organized workshops. The Municipality fortunately secured the services of Mr. McDonald, the present superintendent, who has introduced the system of piecework similar to that in use at the Woolwhich Arsenal, where he was brought up; the result is that work is done in the Municipal workshops 20 per cent. cheaper than was formerly paid for it, and this after allowing most liberally for deterioration of plant and every other charge.

Sonapoor outlet Sewer.

In your annual Report of last year you detailed the circumstances which led to the Sonapoor outlet sewer being undertaken by the Municipality on account of Government. I would only add that the work has been carried out in accordance with the original plans, and that it stood the monsoon without receiving any damage whatever, although, owing to the late arrival of cement from England, the work was hardly completed, and the masonry was still green when the monsoon set in.

Although my predecessor, the late Mr. Tracey, declared that it was impossible to construct an outlet for sewage into Back Bay, as the sea during the monsoon would wash it away, I can see no reason to doubt but that if the covering over it is maintained as it ought to be, the new outlet is more than sufficiently strong to resist any sea which may come against it.

The total cost of this work, which was carried out in a very creditable manner by Mr. Hoadley, as contractor, amounted to Rs. 1,45,000, or a little, less than the estimated amount, viz. Rs. 1,60,000.

The Panwell Brickworks.

I see no reason to doubt but that the Panwell brickworks will be most successful, and that we will deliver bricks in Bombay at about one-half the rate we formerly paid for them. It is true there has been some difficulty in getting the brick-making machines to work, but these have been overcome, and the more experience we have of the nature of the clay, the more I am convinced that bricks of a quality superior to any which have hitherto have been seen in this part of India will be rapidly and cheaply turned out.

Fort Sewers.

The progress made in the construction of the Fort system of sewers has not been very great owing to the want of suitable bricks, but these are now being supplied from the Municipal brickworks at Panwell.

The outlet into the harbour has been constructed, and has stood the test of the monsoon; the main line of sewer through the Elphinstone Circle to the Esplanade has been completed, as likewise the branch in Bazaar Gate Street. The branch sewers round the Circle and in Hornby Row have also been completed.

During the past two years the following amount of work has been completed in connection with the Fort system of sewers:—

Brick sewer	6,472 lineal feet.
Earthenware pipe drains	6,400 " "
Footpaths	6,600 " "

Although the progress made has not been very great, the results obtained have been most important, as they illustrate how very suitable the watercloset system is to an eastern city. As you are aware that portion of the Fort system of sewers which intercepts the drainage of the new houses in the Elphinstone Circle was not completed when these houses were first taken possession of, the occupiers of them can thus speak from experience as to the comparative merits of the two systems now in use in Bombay.

With a view of obtaining an opinion on the subject I circulated amongst the "occupiers of these houses a paper, as below" requesting that they would give their opinion as to the comparative merits of the two methods of removing the refuse of the houses, and the answers received were most favourable, except in one case where it is presumed the fittings were not properly erected. as a bad smell was occasionally perceived. In short the result of every day's experience goes to confirm me in the belief that in the water carriage system, and in it only, is the true solution to be found of the question of the sanitary reform of Eastern cities such as Bombay, where the products are of no agricultural value.

Main drainage question.

Although the Main Drainage of Bombay may now appear to be at a standstill, I cannot help thinking that such is not the case, and that it is only undergoing the usual delays and opposition which every large scheme invariably encounters when first proposed. It is well also that every new scheme such as this should be well tested by the fire of criticism before it is commenced, in order to prevent money being expended on works which may have been constructed on wrong principles and false data.

It must be admitted, however, that such delays are most annoying and vexatious to those who have given much study and attention to this subject, and who are anxious to proceed with works which they are convinced will be of so much benefit to the town.

At one time indeed it appeared as if the question was about to be definitely settled, but this hope was soon destroyed, and the whole question which had been referred by Sir Bartle Frere's government to eminent Engineering authorities at home was again reopened for discussion by a Committee of local Civil and Military Engineers, almost every one of whom had already more than once expressed an opinion on it.

I do not consider it necessary here to refer to meetings of the Committee, or to the series of Government Resolutions which preceded and followed them, except to give my opinion that no new Engineering light has been thrown on the subject, and that if the sewage of the town is to be taken to the Lighthouse at Colaba, I see no reason to modify my plan for the main drainage of Bombay, which was the result of many months' serious consideration of the subject, and which was based throughout on the results obtained in the working of the London Main Drainage system. It is very probable, however, that my estimate, owing to recent fall in the prices of labour and building materials, may be found to be excessive. While on this subject I would remark that I consider it a most extraordinary circumstance that the Engineering advisers of Government should have condemned my estimates without having first called for the details on which the total amounts were founded; and secondly, that when you forwarded my detail estimates, and they were not taken exception to, it seems still more extraordinary that Government should express itself glad to find that detailed estimates had been prepared, as if it was the practice of any Engineer who had every respect for himself or for his profession to write down the amounts of his estimates at random.

I would also remind you that Government Resolution, Local No. 66 C. W. 114 of 1867, part of which I had just reason to complain of, has not yet formally been altered. As soon after the publication of the foregoing Resolution as my engagements permitted I laid the matter before His Excellency the Governor, and he, with characteristic kindness, looked thoroughly into the facts of the case; and after the letter of explanation which was forwarded by you, and the opinion which His Excellency expressed to me personally, I consider it to be the duty of Government to take whatever steps may be necessary to correct the Resolution.

The whole question of the Main Drainage of Bombay has now been laid by the Secretary of State for India before Mr. Rawlinson, from whom doubtless a scheme which will be satisfactory to all parties will be obtained. Meantime it has been decided that Government is not to contribute towards any Main Drainage scheme, and that it is unwise to spend on a drainage scheme which will benefit nearly one million persons the same amount of money which has been required for providing the land for the Goods Station of one only of the Railways having their Termini in the city.

Since my arrival in Bombay I have, with your sanction and countenance, not confined my labours to subjects which might be considered purely municipal, but have from time to time brought to your notice those subjects which my professional experience showed me were for the general good and welfare of the town, such as the best mode of utilizing the Government Reclamation in Moody Bay.

At one time indeed rather strong opinions were expressed as to the advisability of interfering in a matter which was not purely a municipal one; but public opinion has considerably changed on this subject, and it is now generally conceded that the Municipality has a right to be heard on all matters such as this in which it is so directly interested. A large majority of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the question decided in favour of bringing ships alongside wharfs for discharge and take in cargo, but this majority was divided in opinion as to whether this object could best be obtained by means of Docks or by Deepwater Tidal Basins. Those who were in favour of Deepwater Tidal Basins joined with those who were in favour of the present system of Bunder Boat Basins, and thus the numbers on each side were equal, and the decision of the Committee in favour of Docks was only carried by the casting-vote of the Chairman. Whether ships are brought alongside wharfs by means of deepwater basins or by means of docks is a matter of minor importance and one of engineering detail, as the great object in view was to attempt to free the trade of the port from the heavy tax which is now levied on it by the wasteful system of Bunder Boats.

Wet Dock question.

The Government Resolution on the Dock question laid considerable stress on the fact, that the Pier which was proposed to protect the entrance to the dock would cause silting up, and interfere with the scour of that part of the harbour. Now while I know that in this part of Bombay harbour the amount of silting up is so inconsiderable that it need not be seriously considered, yet there would of course be no difficulty in sheltering the dock-gates in another manner, viz. by means of a tidal basin inside the line of the reclamation, in a similar manner to that in which dock-gates are protected in like situations in England.

Prong Lighthouse.

I was appointed by Government a member of a Committee to consider the lighting of the entrance to the harbour, and the best site for the erection of a Lighthouse on the S. W. Prong, and in order to carry out the views expressed by several nautical men of experience and ability connected with the port, I designed a Lighthouse to stand in deep water at the extreme edge of the Reef. Tenders were obtained for the erection of this Lighthouse, which stipulated that the work should be completed within two years, at an expense not exceeding four lakhs of rupees.

The Committee were not, however, of this opinion, and recommended that the Lighthouse should be founded not in deep water, but on a site 1¼ miles seaward of the present light.

About a year has elapsed but there is no sign of the recommendation of the Committee being carried out. It is to be hoped, however, that we may not have the usual number of wrecks on this most dangerous reef.

Back Bay Reclamation.

I have from time to time been called upon to furnish detail reports on the various public works in progress in the Island of Bombay. Amongst others I submitted one on the reclamation now in progress in Back Bay, and I am still of opinion that if the reclamation were stopped short opposite Church Gate Street, the chief place of public resort and recreation might be spared to the citizens of Bombay, whilst the Railway might elsewhere have every accommodation it could require.

When I arrived in Bombay all the reclamation works were in progress. The Back Bay, the Frere, the Mazagon, the Elphinstone, and the Victoria Reclamation Companies were all in full work; now, however, with the exception of the Elphinstone Company, they have either been wound up or have ceased to construct new works. The consequence of this has been that stone and other building materials is now exactly one-half the price it then was; the cost of labour also has been much redu-

* To the OWNERS and OCCUPIERS of Houses in the Elphinstone Circle.

The Executive Engineer, Municipality, presents compliments to the owners and occupiers of houses in the Elphinstone Circle, and has the honour to request that they will kindly favour him with their opinions as to the comparative merits of the Watercloset system at work in their houses, and the former method of removing the nightsoil form the houses by hand

Kindly note below as briefly as possible the result of your experience, as it may from a valuable guide in future proceedings with respect to drainage matters.

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, March, 1868.

The undersigned begs to state that he is satisfied with the present system of waterclosets in the premises occupied by him.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

At present the watercloset system works very well in this Bank's building, but we are not prepared to give a definite answer until after the hot season.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
W. WALKER,
Sub-Agent, Bombay.

The present system works very well. Occasionally, however, there is a short supply of water in the upper floor of the house.

For Chartered Mercantile Bank,
J. H. FORESQUIN.

The watercloset system works well when there is a sufficient supply of water, which is not always the case. The waterclosets in the buildings occupied by the undersigned are not adapted for natives, and they consequently become soiled. Some simple pattern for the use of natives is much wanted.

G. NORMAN,
Collector.

The watercloset system has so far worked well in our building. Occasionally there is a rather disagreeable smell in the house from the drains; but, everything considered, we are of opinion this system is decidedly preferable to the old one of removal of nightsoil.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

We find the watercloset system to work well. It is, however, more expensive, and requires more care and attention, than the old method of removing nightsoil by hand.

W. NICOL & Co.

We have found the watercloset a nuisance, but should wish to watch a little longer the working of the pipes and drains before declaring an opinion that the nuisance is greater than would be that of hand removal in buildings of the character of the Elphinstone Circle.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

We have no fault to find with the watercloset at present in use, and consider them a very great improvement on the old system.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

ced, although not in a corresponding degree, as the greater portion of it is imported from the districts, and only comes in when the demand exceeds the supply, and when consequently wages rise above the average rates.

I have also remarked since my arrival in Bombay that general ideas with regard to public works have changed very considerably. Formerly almost no work was considered to be too great or magnificent to meet the requirements of a city which everyone considered must shortly become the commercial metropolis of India. Now, however, the change of feeling caused by altered circumstances has brought about this result that several necessary, and profitable works are left unfinished, whilst others languish from want of public confidence in their future success.

Office work.

On my arrival in Bombay nothing surprised me more than the immense amount of writing with which business is encumbered in India. Nothing is left to the memory, and everything must be in writing; this involves an immense amount of most harrassing and fatiguing work. Owing, however, to the frequency with which Government servants in India are transferred from one office to another, it would be almost impossible to carry on work in any other manner. In the Appendix will be found a list showing the number of letters received and despatched from the office, and also the number of notices, &c. served for breaches of the Municipal Act, &c. This list shows very clearly the nature and working of the department, and when it is remembered that all this office work has to be done in addition to the preparation of numerous reports and estimates, as also the superintendence of various works in progress, it must, I think, be allowed that the duties performed by the department are very onerous, and much more than can efficiently be superintended by one person. I would here take this opportunity of recognising the arduous and valuable services rendered by Mr. Thwaites when he was Assistant Executive Engineer, when he succeeded in putting the work generally, and the Building Department in particular, in much better order than it ever formerly had been. I have also to bring to your notice the assistance which has been rendered by Mr. Jugganath Sudasewjee in the preparation of reports, plans, estimates, &c., and by Mr. Framjee in the management of the Waterworks Department.

During the past two years about 19 lakhs of rupees have been spent on new works, about 8 lakhs of rupees in repairing and maintaining roads, &c., about 1½ lakhs on the general maintenance of the Vehar works, giving a total expenditure for two years of about 28½ lakhs of rupees; on which the cost of Office establishment and Engineering superintendence has been at the rate of 4·8 per cent.—I have, &c.,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII., 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Circular Notes and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

ENG. HADCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 2d per Rupee

4	do.	1/11½ "
3	do.	1/11 13/16 "
2	do.	1/11½ "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11 5/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 5/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 8th May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business increasing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

* BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.

Hours; 10 to 11 A.M.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.

Agents— " Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld.)

Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.

" The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Premptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees, Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	0	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	97	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned are prepared to grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 18, 14, 15 months, &c.), at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Re. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

FOR SALE—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	" 1 2	" 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	" 1 2	" 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	" 1 2	" 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	" 1 4	" 1 6
Bombay and Poona.	TREACHER & Co.	

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's PORTER, bottled by J. W. Bridges & Sons, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1868.

TO BE SOLD, on account of Officers' Mess, H. M. 33rd Regiment—
2 Hogsheads Brandy, each 67½ gallons.....Rs. 1,120 per Hogshead.
4 Quarter Casks Claret at Rs. 119½ per Qr Cask.
25 Cases Claret (1st quality) " 42 a dozen.
4 Cases Moselle, 3 doz. each " 40 a dozen.
5 Cases Hock, 3 dozen " 34 a dozen.
For particulars apply to
EDULJEE N. COLABAWALLA.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants—
Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

FOR SALE, at the undersigned—
H. de Faulong's OLD COGNAC, 1829, at Rs. 50 per dozen, quarts.—Only a few Cases of this very best Brandy remains on hand.
H. & C. Balaresque's very good COGNAC, at Rs. 22 a dozen.
H. ROMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1868.

FOR SALE, the PATENT ICE FACTORY Girgaum consisting of Freehold Land of about 3,000 square yards, Buildings, Machinery, Stores, Apparatus, an Iron Dwelling House, &c., &c. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Central Bank of Western India, Meadow Street, to whom offers of purchase should be made.

JUST ARRIVED, a best selection of highly finished CARPETS for IMMEDIATE SALE.—Messrs JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SON'S of Bombay, have just received from Kurrachee a large Consignment of splendid selection of highly finished CARPETS and TENT DOORING CLOTHS, under the special superintendence of a European Gentleman, ever imported for Bombay Market. For information apply No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
A FIRST CLASS PIANOFORTE FOR SALE
The property of an Officer.
A nearly new solid mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, 7 octaves, Patent Repeater Action, raised Top, Fritwork, metal Pin Block, Brass bound, Green Braize and cover by John Broadwood and Sons, London, with a packing case and spare strings, tuning Forks Scale and tuning Key. Cost £120 to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.
The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.
A handsome English-built nearly new Mail Phaeton, with a very handsome and fast trotting Arab dark Bay horse, and a complete set of nearly new plated mounted harness.
The above to be seen on giving 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.
The property of an officer left the Presidency.
One double barrelled Breech-loading Gun, in a leather case, with apparatus complete, by E. M. Reilly & Co., London.
One six barrelled Adam's patent Revolver, in a case, by H. Dickinson, London.
A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 93, Euston Road.
1 nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
The property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.
Also,
2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.
A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.
The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of Esplanade Cross Road.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.
Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart harness plated on white metal with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 25th May, 1868.

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J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
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